

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455

Chicago, Illinois.

Sept. 29, 1920

CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a voucher submitted by
S.D. Childs Co. amounting to \$12.30, as per authority
of Aug. 11, 1920.

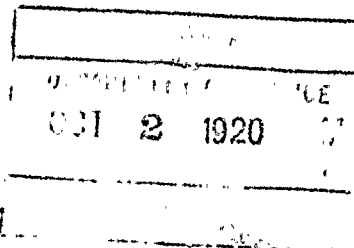
Attached thereto are two bids from other reputable
concerns of this city as follows:

Cameron Amberg & CO.....\$14.00
Stromberg Allen CoL.....\$14.35

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
Edward J. Brennan
Division Superintendent.

DD



REM:KPT

WASHINGTON

September 28, 1920.

ENCL

Edward J. Brennan, Esq.,
Division Superintendent,
P. O. Box 455,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

I am glad to learn directly from you
that Mr. Harris' visit was so worth while. I
am looking forward to some very satisfactory
results as a consequence of his visit to a number
of the field offices of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Neale
Acting Chief

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Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455

Chicago, Illinois.

Sept. 25, 1920.

CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

For the good of the Service and for the convenience of Division Superintendents and Special Agents in Charge, it would be well, in my opinion, for the Attorney General to issue instructions in a circular letter to all United States Attorneys and their assistants, calling their attention and if necessary directing them not to request Division Superintendents, Special Agents in Charge and Special Agents or other employes of this Bureau to make any investigation or to perform any duties concerning any violations of the Postal Laws, Internal Revenue Laws or other alleged violations of the federal statutes where there is a regular organized investigating bureau authorized by law to make those particular investigations.

I am satisfied that some years ago that there was a circular of this character issued to the Special Agents of this Bureau but I do not think that such a circular was issued at that time or at any time to the United States Attorneys and their assistants.

It is my opinion that it would also be appropriate at this time to cause another circular to be issued to all Special Agents of this Bureau again calling their attention to the fact that we are not to make any kind of an investigation where there are investigative bureaus already in existence to do this work.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
Edward J. Brennan
Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD
CC to Mr. R. B. Miller.

George H. Bragdon

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455

Chicago, Ill.

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Sept. 24, 1920.

CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

RE: REORGANIZATION CHICAGO OFFICE

I am advised that Special Agent George H. Bragdon, whose headquarters have been at Chicago, Ill. but who has been engaged working in and around the vicinity of Gary, Ind. for the past two years, is resigning, resignation to take effect at the close of business Saturday Sept. 25th 1920.

Special Agent Bragdon states that he is in receipt of a telegram from former Assistant Director & Chief, Mr. Frank Burke, now with the shipping board, offering him a position which he, Bragdon, has accepted and that Mr. Burke advises him that the Chief of this bureau has consented to this transfer.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
Edward J. Brennan
Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

JTS:HEJ

September 22, 1920.

E.J. Brennan, Esq.,
Division Superintendent,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 17th instant
with enclosures.

I have prepared an authorization for the
approval of the Attorney General allowing you actual
expenses not to exceed \$5.00 per day when absent
from headquarters on official business, effective
October 1, 1920.

As requested by you, I return herewith
the letter of the Acting Attorney General under date
of August 16th, 1920, and my letter dated September
3d, which you forwarded to me.

Very truly yours,

Acting Chief.

#5
Department of Justice,


Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455

Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 22, 1920.

RE: REORGANIZATION GRAND RAPIDS DISTRICT
DIVISION # 5



CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On September 21st I visited the Grand Rapids office for the purpose of making a survey of it together with getting acquainted with the personnel of that office, also of getting acquainted with the United States Attorney of that District and other Federal officers.

Special Agent in Charge E.T. Needham leaves Grand Rapids for San Antonio, Texas, on Saturday Sept. 25th having been transferred to Division Superintendent Breniman's division.

I conferred at length with Special Agent in Charge Needham, United States Attorney Walker and his assistants and have concluded for the time being it will be necessary to keep the Grand Rapids office open. Grand Rapids itself is a city of over one hundred and forty thousand people and I find that there has been, is, and will be very much necessary work by agents of this bureau in the Western District of Michigan. United States Attorney Walker advises me that very recently the U.S. District Court of that district has held that the profiteering part of the Lever Act is constitutional and that he intends to make a drive on investigations of the high cost of living with a view of endeavoring to secure evidence of violations of the Lever Act and that he will expect agents of this bureau to procure the evidence.

After Agent Needham leave Grand Rapids there will be left

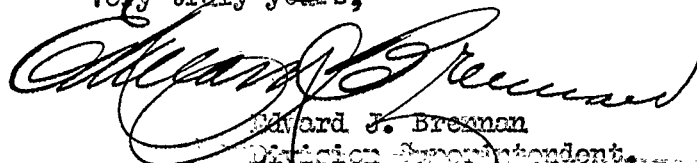
in this district Special Agent FRANKLIN L. DODGE and Stenographer MRS. MAUDE EDWARDS. It is my intention for the time being at least, to endeavor to cover the Grand Rapids District with the above mentioned two employees. Mrs. Edwards, I am satisfied is a capable, dependable and efficient stenographer and clerk; she knows the details of the office and can take care of the complaints coming in to it, answer telephone calls, etc., thus leaving the agents free to operate out in the city of Grand Rapids and in the whole of the Western District of Michigan.

If the business is such that Agent Dodge cannot take care of it I will, from time to time, send agents from the Chicago or Milwaukee offices to help him out which I am satisfied I will have to do.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I hereby recommend, for the good of the Service, that SPECIAL AGENT FRANKLIN L. DODGE'S compensation be increased immediately from \$5.00 a day to \$6.00 a day and that he be allowed additional thereto the Congressional Bonus.

Very truly yours,


Edward J. Brennan
Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

Brennan, Edward J.

Sept, 21, 1920

GH

See Memo to Appointment Clerk this date

Appointment Ammended this date --from \$12-00 to \$5000,00 per annum to
allow him actual expenses \$5-00(not to exceed) of instead of \$4-00

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JTS.PAS.

September 18, 1920.

#5
E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Box 455,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I telegraphed you today, suggesting that an arrangement should be made with the custodian of the public building at Springfield, Illinois, to reserve for the future use of the Bureau the space now occupied by it and which you propose be temporarily abandoned by the closing of the Bureau office at Springfield. It is desirable in this, and all other cases where reorganization measures involve the closing of a Bureau office, to make arrangements to reserve the space so that it may be available for the Bureau should it develop that conditions make it desirable to reestablish a Bureau office.

I am making inquiry to ascertain whether the services of Special Agent Rabbitt can be used by the Bureau at Salt Lake City and would advise you as soon as the Superintendent for that Division is heard from. As soon as it is decided where Agent Rabbitt will be assigned the question of fixing his headquarters will be taken up.

Very truly yours,

Acting Chief.

JTS.PAS.

#5

September 18, 1920.

~~Brennan,~~

Federal Building,
Chicago, Ill.

In closing Bureau office Springfield arrange with custodian
of building to reserve for future use space now assigned
Bureau. One.

Neale, Acting.

JTS.PAS.

September 17th, 1920.

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X
E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Box 455
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 11th instant, in re. Reorganization St. Louis District, and have carefully noted your recommendations. A decision will be reached in the case of Special Agent Solanka in the near future.

You are authorized to close the Springfield, Illinois, office of the Bureau.

Special Agent M. L. Rabbitt, now stationed there, should be transferred to an office within your Division wherever his services may be most needed until a decision can be reached upon your recommendation for his transfer to Salt Lake City or to some other Division of the Bureau.

I hope to be able to communicate with you definitely within a few days upon your recommendations, involving salary readjustments.

Very truly yours,

Acting Chief.

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Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P. O. BOX 455

Chicago, Illinois.

September 17, 1920.

CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of September 15, 1920, initialed JTS-HEJ concerning my appointment as Division Superintendent of Division #5 and my expenses while away from headquarters, I am enclosing you herewith two original letters one dated Aug. 16, 1920 initialed GES signed Wm. L. Frierson, Acting Attorney General, the second dated Sept. 2, 1920 initialed RBM:DJ signed Wm. J. Neale, Acting Chief.

Entirely consistent I would thank you to please arrange to have my appointment amended so that I can receive actual expenses not to exceed \$5.00 per day beginning Oct. 1 1920.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
Edward J. Brennan,
Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

P.S. I would thank you to kindly return the enclosed letters when they have served their purpose.

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FBI
F
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P. O. BOX 455

Chicago, Illinois.

Sept. 16, 1920.

RE: REORGANIZATION CHICAGO OFFICE

CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

CK
Under separate cover I am advising you of the resignation of Stenographer MISS MARIAN SEEGL which will leave in this Chicago office five stenographers with whom I am going to endeavor in every way possible to handle the business of this office.

[
In my report on the reorganization of the Chicago Division I recommended increases for Chief Clerk Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Stenographers Mrs. Mary Gooney and Miss Virginia Donnelly. These young ladies with the others will necessarily be compelled to do considerably more work in the future and I wish that you would please arrange to grant the increases requested and oblige,

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
Edward J. Brennan
Division Superintendent

EJB/DD
10
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Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455

Chicago, Illinois.

Sept. 16, 1920.

RE: REORGANIZATION ST. PAUL DISTRICT

CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On Sept. 14th and 15th I was at St. Paul and Minneapolis making a preliminary survey of the St. Paul office and acquainting myself with the personnel and status of the investigating and work going on there.

I find that they are at present in a very cramped condition for office space occupying all of Room 203 and one half of Room 202 in the Postoffice Building. I took this matter up with Mr. Otto N. Rathe, Custodian, and in compliance with his suggestion I wrote him a letter requesting more space making special request for Room 204 in addition to Room 203 and suggesting to give up the half of Room 202. I have every reason to believe that in the course of the next week or ten days that arrangements for the assignment of these rooms will be made permanent.

On August 22, 1920 the following employes were attached to and working out of the St. Paul office:

- ✓ Roger Skelly, Special Agent in Charge.
- ✓ Gerald P. Murphy, Special Agent
- E.W. Steward, Special Agent *cut*
- Mr. Smith, Special Agent *cut*
- Miss Lindstrom, Stenographer *cut*
- Miss Irene M. Kennedy, Stenographer.

Since August 22nd Agent Smith has been dropped and Stenographer Miss Lindstrom has tendered her resignation to take effect Sept. 25, 1920.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommend that the services of Special Agent E.W. STEWART be dispensed with at the close of business October 15, 1920.
2. Recommend that no stenographers be employed in the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Lindstrom.
3. Recommend that as soon as the office at Gary, Ind. can be closed, which will be in the very near future, that Special Agent George H. Bragdon be transferred and headquarters declared at St. Paul office. At present Special Agent Bragdon is receiving a compensation of \$5.00 a day, headquarters Chicago and allowance in lieu of subsistence while in Gary of \$4.00 a day. It is recommended that in the event that Bragdon's headquarters are made at St. Paul that his compensation be increased from \$5.00 to \$7.00 a day.

4. Recommend that Special Agent in Charge JAS.H.DALY of the Omaha, Neb. office be transferred to the St. Paul office to work under the Special Agent in Charge there, Mr. Roger Skelly.

I have had some correspondence with Mr. Daly in which he requests to be transferred to the St. Paul office and advising that Division Superintendent Bagley is not adverse to his leaving Omaha and has kindly consented to aid Daly in the transfer.

On July 22, 1920 and prior thereto the St. Paul office had four Special Agents (including Special Agent in Charge Skelly) and two stenographers. None of these Special Agents except Agent Skelly have had much experience - two have only been in the service since January 1, 1920 namely Agent Murphy and Stewart.

If my recommendations are carried out it will be seen that Agent Skelly will have two old time and experience agents in Special Agent Bragdon and Daly and there will be three competent agents including himself and one stenographer - making a total of five in that district. It is my opinion that for the good of the Service these recommendations should be followed.

Very truly yours,


Edward J. Brennan
Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

JTS:HEJ

WASHINGTON

September 15, 1920.

Chas.
S. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Division Superintendent,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I have had occasion to examine the appointment file of the Bureau, information having reached me that as Division Superintendent you are restricted to \$4.00 per day in lieu of subsistence. I find two letters, both dated August 16, 1920. In one you are notified that your compensation is increased from \$12.00 per day to \$8,000 per annum, effective that date, and in the other you are designated Division Superintendent of division No. 5 and instructed to take over the duties thereof at once. There is no reference in either letter to a per diem in lieu of subsistence.

Will you be good enough to advise me whether a letter was written you on the subject of which no record can be found on our files?

Very truly yours,

Acting Chief.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455

CHICAGO, ILL.

Sept. 13, 1920.

MR. W. J. NEALE,
Acting Chief,
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Joe:

I have just read Mr. Brennan's appointment as Division Superintendent at Chicago and note that it provides for a \$4.00 per diem in lieu of expenses instead of actual expenses.

I think you will remember that Mr. Scott asked me to draw this appointment so that it would pass the Accounting Officers of the Treasury on the question of compensation in excess of that paid in the previous fiscal year and he also told me, as I recollect it, to allow Mr. Brennan actual expenses of subsistence instead of \$4.00 per day in lieu thereof. This would allow him a dollar per day more than is provided for by the appointment as written and I thought I so wrote the appointment.

I am writing this to you because I think that a mistake was made in allowing a per diem in lieu instead of actual expenses within the limitations of law on the theory that you might desire to amend the appointment so as to allow actual expenses as indicated above. If you wish to do so I think it would be well to date the letter September 1st in as much as all accounts have been rendered to that date and it would look better to the Accounting Officers of the Treasury to have it dated a week or so later than the original appointment.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Harris
P. S. - I would not take the up
except for the fact that I
wrote the original appointment
& may have made a mistake as
indicated above. *J. H. Harris*

1-17-20

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455
Chicago, Illinois.

Sept. 11, 1920.

Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: RE-ORGANIZATION ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

Dear Sir:

In accordance with instructions in your letter of Sept. 3, 1920 initialed RBM-EJ to make a careful survey of the territory included in the Fifth Division of this Bureau keeping in mind the various decisions reached at the recent conference in Washington, I visited the St. Louis office on Sept. 14th, 15th and 16th and had present before me in conferences daily Special Agents, Clerks and Stenographers of that district and endeavored to impart to them an understanding of the new plan of organization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommend that the services of Special Agent EMIL A. SOLANKA who is at present receiving a per diem of \$4.50 per day at St. Louis, Mo. be dispensed with at the close of business Oct. 15, 1920.
2. That the office at Springfield, Ill. be discontinued not later than Sept. 20, 1920 and that Special Agent Murry L. RABBITT, at present stationed there drawing a per diem of \$5.00 a day and an allowance in lieu of subsistence \$4.00 a day (his headquarters being at Hammond, Ind.) be transferred to Salt Lake or to some other division of the Bureau.

Stenographers & Clerks

3. WEILER, MARGUERITE, stenographer, was employed May 6, 1918, is 19 years of age, education consists of grammar school, one year high school and one year business college; previous experience six months with the Shapleigh Hardware Co. of St. Louis. She has charge of the files in Bureau office for this district, as well as looking after
- 200

all accounts, etc. and takes the dictation of the Special Agent in Charge. She has a great deal of work to do and does it in a very satisfactory manner.

In the future Miss Weiler will take care of making assignments of certain investigations and a great many details which have heretofore occupied a great portion of the time of the Special Agent in Charge as well as some of the other agents, which will give the Special Agent in Charge an opportunity to devote at least a third of his time to important investigations and will amount to the dispensing of the services of an agent.

Recommend that the compensation of MISS WEILER be increased to \$1200. per year and the bonus.

4. GANNON, HORTENSE, stenographer, was employed on December 6, 1917, is 21 years of age; education consists of three and one half years high school and six months at Rubicam Business college. Previous experience seven months with the U.S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

In addition to taking dictation and writing reports of agents, in the future a great deal of Miss Gannon's time will be taken up in waiting on the public calling at Bureau office on various matters, namely, taking complaints of violations of the Federal Laws of which this Bureau makes investigations; also arranging appointments, etc. and keeping in touch with other matters which arise during the day, all of which, heretofore, has been left to the agents to do.

Recommend that MISS GANNON'S compensation be increased from \$1000. to \$1200. per year, and the bonus.

5. O'REILLY, MARIE, stenographer, was employed August 25 1919; is 32 years of age; education consists of high school and six months at Rubicam Business College. Previous experience before entering the Department of Justice was with the U.S. Internal Revenue Dept. for about one year and a half. Her work consists of taking dictation and writing reports of agents which she does satisfactorily.

In the future Miss O'Reilly will have more dictation and writing of reports than in the past due to the fact that a great portion of Miss Gannon's time will be taken up in waiting on the public.

Under the above plan of putting additional work on the clerical force, the services of at least one agent can be dispensed with and

will allow the Special Agent in Charge to devote, as stated above, at least a third of his time to important investigations on the outside.

This arrangement will reduce the force to the very minimum and almost pre-war basis.

In this connection desire to state that the salary of stenographers prevailing in this city in federal, municipal and commercial lines are as follows:

Federal.....\$1200 to \$1500.
Municipal\$1000 to \$1200.
Commercial 900 to 1400.

Special Agents

Three agents have been dropped or recommended to be dismissed and one recommended to be transferred from this district making a reduction of four agents in this district.

Solely for the good of the service the following recommendations are made:

1. That Special Agent in Charge JAMES J. McLAUGHLIN'S compensation be increased from \$7.00 to \$9.00 per day.
2. That Special Agent CHARLES W. FISHER'S compensation be increased from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per day.
- 3/ That Special Agent JOHN A. LYNCH, JR. compensation be increased from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per day.

Attached please find a memorandum showing the number of men on duty on August 22nd when reduction of the force was ordered and the number of men now on duty in the St. Louis District, Sept. 11, 1920.

It will be noted from this list that after October 15, 1920, instead of eight agents in the St. Louis District there will be five, making a reduction of three Special Agents. In addition to this desire to state that arrangements have been made that on Sept. 15th three informants whose services have cost altogether \$55.00 per month will be dispensed with.

I am satisfied that the arrangements made in the office force in this office will give more time to the Special Agent in Charge and the other agents to be engaged on investigative work.

Under separate cover I have written you regarding Spl. Agt. Rabbitt of Springfield, Ill.

Very truly yours,

Charles E. Brennan
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT.

EJB DD

SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT

JAMES J. McLAUGHLIN - Special Agent in Charge.

SPECIAL AGENTS ON DUTY JULY 22, 1920.

1. Charles W. Fisher
2. John A. Lynch, Jr.
3. John H. Paulus
4. Waldo A. Nesbit
5. Emil A. Solanka
6. W. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill.
7. Murry L. Rabbitt, Springfield, Ill.

SPECIAL AGENTS ON DUTY SEPT. 11, 1920

- Charles W. Fisher
- John A. Lynch, Jr.
- John H. Paulus (Resigned Sept. 30, 1920)
- W. A. Nesbit (Resigned Aug. 30, 1920)
- Emil A. Solanka (Recommended to be dropped
October 15, 1920.)
- W. H. Kerrick (Resigned Aug. 31, 1920.)
- M. L. Rabbitt (Recommended transferred
to another division)
- D. W. Maher (Transferred from the
Chicago office.)

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455

Chicago, Illinois.

Sept. 11, 1920.

RE: REORGANIZATION ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have just returned from making a survey of the St. Louis office and will render you a summary concerning that office in a day or two.

Springfield, Ill. being in the St. Louis district and I being very desirous of closing that office at the earliest possible moment, I called Special Agent M.L. Rabbitt to St. Louis and there had a conference with this Agent together with Special Agent in Charge McLaughlin. It was my decision and I so instructed Special Agent Rabbitt to arrange to close the Springfield, Ill. office as soon as possible and not later than Monday Sept. 20th which will be done, if not otherwise instructed by you.

I am enclosing you herewith a carbon copy of a letter from Special Agent Rabbitt which is self explanatory.

It will be noted that he requests to be transferred to Salt Lake City, Utah.

The reason that I am taking this particular matter up with you at this time prior to reporting on the St. Louis district is that this Agent has been, since May 1919, drawing practically all the time an allowance in lieu of subsistence or \$9.00 a day at Springfield, Ill. having had his headquarters declared at Hammond, Ind. I think that the appropriation could be saved if it is your desire to keep this man in the service, by transferring this agent to some place at a salary of \$6.00 per day without subsistence.

EJB/DD
Cc to St. Louis

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan, Division Superintendent

NOTED
J.E.S.

JTS:HBJ

September 4, 1920.

#5
E. J. Brennan, Sec.,
Division Superintendent,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 1st instant in re: Reorganization Chicago Office, and have carefully noted its contents.

I am sending a letter addressed to Special Agent John W. Hughes, requesting his resignation at the close of business, October 15, 1920.

In connection with your recommendations 2, 3 and 4, these matters as well as the other salary increase matters presented by you, will be taken up by Mr. Bailey upon his return to Washington within the next few days, and you will then be further advised on the subject.

Very truly yours,

Acting Chief.

JTS.PAS.

September 8, 1920.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Box 456,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have your confidential letter of the 26th instant, in re. Reorganization Chicago Office. A letter is being sent to Special Agent Willis by this mail explaining that owing to the decreased appropriation, etc., his services must be dispensed with at the close of business September 30th, 1920, he to be granted in the interim such annual leave as he may be entitled to.

I wired Division Superintendent Bryon at Portland, Oregon, today asking whether he can use the services of Special Agent R. A. Carter in his Division and will inform you of developments.

I have noted and approved your recommendation concerning the transfer of Special Agent Dennis W. Maher and would request you to advise the Bureau when his transfer to St. Louis becomes effective. I expect to have the pleasure of informing you in the near future of an increase in the salary of this agent in line with the Bureau recommendation.

Referring to your second letter of August 26th, in re. Reorganization Chicago Office, I have carefully noted your recommendations for the increase in salaries of the five special agents named by you. It is desired to hold this letter, in connection with your recommendation for the salary increase in the case of Special Agent Maher, until the arrival of the new Chief in the near future. Whatever action he takes can be made retroactive and dated from September 1st.

Very truly yours,

Acting Chief.

NOTED
J.T.S.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455

Chicago, Illinois.

September 1, 1920.

RE: REORGANIZATION CHICAGO OFFICE

CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of August 27, 1920, initialed JTS-HEJ, concerning reorganization matters, will state that it is my desire first to report and make recommendations concerning reorganization matters in the Chicago office, then visit the Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, St. Paul and St. Louis offices and make my recommendations concerning these offices in another or second report. I am hurrying matters here in Chicago and have made certain recommendations (see my letters of August 26, 1920), and would have been on the road inspecting the other offices this week had it not been that my Assistant, Mr. James P. Rooney is on a vacation and will not return until Tuesday September 7th.

The following are the final recommendations that I desire to make concerning the Chicago office:

1. Recommend that SPECIAL AGENT JOHN W. HUGHES' services be dispensed with at the close of business October 15, 1920. Agent Hughes is at present on leave in Ireland and will not return until about September 10th.
2. It is earnestly and urgently recommended that the compensation of MISS DOROTHY DONNELLY be increased to the maximum allowance allowed Chief Clerks by the Department. This young lady has been in the service of this Bureau for nearly six years; she is thoroughly familiar with the rules and regulations of the Bureau and her ability and efficiency as Chief Clerk and Stenographer ranks her as the best in the Bureau. Aside from her duties as Chief

Clerk, General overseer of the details of the clerical work of this office and general stenographic work, she will in addition in the future perform the duties of a secretary to the Division Superintendent which, in my opinion, will keep her very busy.
The compensation of this employe is at present \$1400. per year.

3. Recommend that Stenographer MRS. MARY MARGARET COONEY be increased from \$1200. to \$1400 a year. MRS. COONEY has been an employe of this bureau two and one half years, is an excellent and extraordinarily highly efficient stenographer.
4. Recommend that Stenographer MISS VIRGINIA DONNELLY be increased from \$1200. to \$1400. per year. MISS DONNELLY has been in the service of the Bureau going on two years and is an excellent and extraordinarily highly efficient stenographer and her services are cheap at \$1400. a year.

In connection with the recommendations of the three above mentioned employes, I might mention that Misses Louise and Leona Faerber, formerly connected with the office of the Alien Property Custodian at Washington and now employed as stenographers in this office, were appointed from Washington last January and receive a compensation of \$1400. each and the bonus which was in excess of the other stenographers of this office who are much more efficient. X
This did not cause any dissention amongst these employes on account of their extreme loyalty, faithfulness and patriotism which they have always shown to this Bureau.

The moneys saved in dispensing with the services of Special Agent JOHN W. HUGHES and probably one or two others could be very well distributed and applied to the making up of these increases, all of which is solely suggested and recommended for the good of the Service.

On July 22, 1920, the date of the receipt of your telegram requesting to forward you report of the status of the employes of this office and the proportionate share of reduction in the number of agents and clerical force, there were at that time attached to this office thirty six agents and eleven clerks and stenographers.

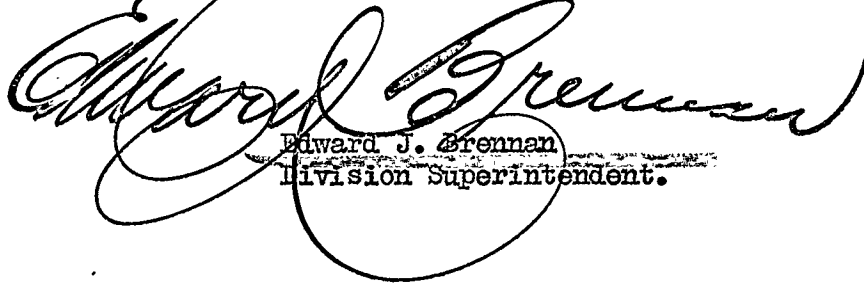
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Attached hereto is a list of employes on July 22, 1920 and a list of employes after the reduction (September 1, 1920).

Let me assure you that I am doing everything in my power to cooperate with you in every possible way to bring about the greatest economy in the Bureau consistent with the maintenance of a standard of efficiency necessary to the successful performance of our work and to make this investigating service the best investigating body or bureau in the World.

I most sincerely feel that, if my recommendations of August 26th and August 31st are all granted, to a great extent my ambitions for the highest efficiency in this office will be realized, as these agents and employes go to make up a part of the foundation of this office and these adjustments will give me a chance to try out my theory that it is far better to have fewer dependable, capable and very efficient employes at good salaries than many lesser grade employes receiving less compensation delivering fewer results and nothing saved in the way of economy.

Very truly yours,



Edward J. Brennan
Division Superintendent.

EJB/JEB

100

LIST OF NAMES OF SPECIAL AGENTS & EMPLOYEES
IN THE CHICAGO OFFICE JULY 22, 1920.

LIST OF SPECIAL AGENTS & EMPLOYEES IN
CHICAGO OFFICE AFTER REDUCTION (Sept.1,1920)

EDWARD JAMES BRENNAN
Division Superintendent

- 1.Rooney, J.P.
- 2.Howe, T.J.
- 3.Walker, W.G.
- 4.Loeb1, Louis
- 5.Plummer, L.
- 6.Rooney, J.D.
- 7.Loula, A.H.
- 8.Peyronnin, J.O.
9. Allen, R.N.
- 10.Jamie, A.G.
- 11.Fergus, P.J.
12. Spolansky, J.
13. Mullen, T.F.
14. Wolff, M.
15. Kahn, B.
16. Folsom, J.P.
17. Nebeker, F.K.
18. Hibbard, H.S.
19. Shanahan, E.C.
20. Haines, J.M.
21. Burger, M.S.

Carried over,

- 1.Hooney, J.P.
- 2.Howe, T.J.
- 3.Walker, W.G.
- 4.Loeb1, Louis
- 5.Plummer, L.
- 6.Rooney, J.D.
7. Loula, A.H.
8. Peyronnin, J.O.
9. Allen, R.N.
10. Jamie, A.G.
11. Fergus, P.J.
12. Spolansky, J.
13. Mullen, T.F.
- 14.Wolff, M.
15. Kahn, B.
16. Folsom, J.P.
17. Nebeker, F.K.
18. Hibbard, H.S.
19. Shanahan, E.C.
20. Haines, J.M.

21. Burger, M.F. (At present absent from Chi.
holding commission as Asst.
U.S.Attorney.

Carried over,

22. Maher, D.W.

23. Willis, L.

24. Hughes, J.

25. Carter, R.A.

26. Sturgis, F.M.

27. Bates, Robert

28. Smith, Chas. W.

29. Cumberow, G.F.R.

30. Hartnett, W.M.

31. McDermott, J.T.

32. Chatfield, R.

33. Kelly, R.J.K.

34. Houser, T.

35. Loula, F.

36. Joyce, E.

TOTAL..... 36

22. Maher, D.W. (Recommended be transferred to St. Louis office.)

23. Willis, L. (Recommended be dropped Sept. 30.)

24. Hughes, J. (Recommended be dropped Oct. 15.)

25. Carter, R. (Recommended be transferred to northwest.)

26. Sturgis, F. (Transferred to Los Angeles)

27. Bates, R. (Resigns Sept. 30, 1920)

28. Smith, C.W. (Resigned Aug. 31, 1920)

29. Cumberow, G. (Resigned Aug. 31, 1920)

30. Hartnett, W. (Resigned Aug. 31, 1920)

31. McDermott, J. (Resigned Aug. 31, 1920)

32. Chatfield, R. (Resigned Aug. 27, 1920)

33. Kelly, R. (Resigned Aug. 26, 1920)

34. Houser, T. (Resigned Aug. 24, 1920)

35. Loula, F. (Resigned Aug. 23, 1920)

36. Joyce, E. (Resigned Aug. 18, 1920)

37. Irish, E. (Appointed Wash. 8-28-16)

TOTAL..... 26 in office Sept. 1, 1920.

LIST OF STENOGRAPHERS & CLERKS ATTACHED TO

CHICAGO OFFICE SEPTEMBER 1, 1920.

1. Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Chief Clerk & Secretary to Division Superintendent.
2. Mrs. Mary Margaret Cooney, Stenographer.
3. Miss Louise Faerber, Stenographer.
4. Miss Leona Faerber, Stenographer.
5. Miss Virginia Donnelly, Stenographer.
6. Miss Marian Seigel, Stenographer.
7. Mr. John E. Brennan, Stenographer.
8. Miss Fannie Johnson, File Clerk
9. Miss Helen Dunkel, Switchboard Operator & Clerk.

JTS. EAS.

September 1, 1920.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Box 455,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 28th instant, in re. Special Agent Paulus now on assignment at St. Louis. A letter is being addressed him today notifying him that owing to the failure of Congress to provide adequate funds for the conduct of the business of the Bureau it will be necessary to dispense with his services at the close of business September 30th. It is, of course, desired that he should be granted in advance of that date any such leave of absence he may be entitled to, and public business permitting, not to exceed two and one half days per month from January 1, 1920. Please see that proper instructions are issued for the transfer of Special Agent X D. W. Maher from the Chicago to the St. Louis office and have the Bureau notified when the transfer becomes effective.

Very truly yours,

Acting Chief.

GH

Brennan, E.J.

Aug, 26, 1920

See Memo to Appointment Clerk this date

Salary increased from \$12-00 to \$5-000 per annum and change his designation
to Div. Superintendent

NOTED
J.T.SJ

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455
Chicago, Illinois.

August 26, 1920.

RE: REORGANIZATION CHICAGO OFFICE

CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Adverting to my personal and ~~confidential~~ letter of July 22, 1920, in answer to yours of July 17, 1920, with a view to economy and the good of the Service in the reorganization of the Chicago office, desire to make the following recommendations:

1st: That the services of SPECIAL AGENT LEON WILLIS be dispensed with at the close of business September 30, 1920, same to include such accumulated annual leave as he is entitled to.

If you approve of this, suggest that you would write him direct stating that "owing to the greatly decreased appropriation, etc. * * * *."

2nd: Special Agent R. A. CARTER was appointed an agent in this service March 13, 1920, compensation \$6.00 per day, and assigned to this office for the past six months where he has been working as an "under cover" agent on I.W.W. matters. His work has been entirely satisfactory. In view of his knowledge of this particular kind of work it is suggested that he be transferred to work on I. W.W. matters in the northwest, either at Seattle, Spokane or Butte, Mont.

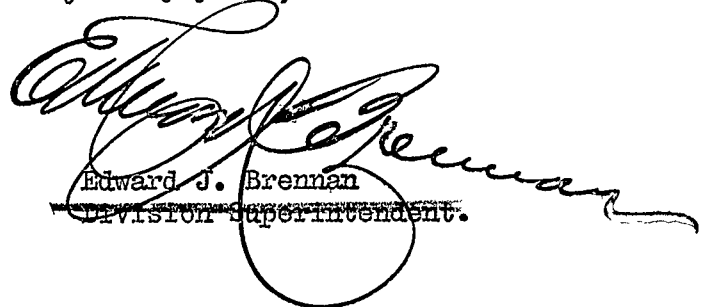
3rd: Special Agent DENNIS W. MAHER was appointed as Special Agent of this Bureau on Dec. 15, 1919, and assigned to the Chicago office. His ability efficiency and general adaptability for certain

work has been entirely satisfactory. He is what I consider a good agent.

Mr. Maher advised me today that he has an aged mother residing at St. Louis, Mo., his former home, who is not expected to live another six months and that he is very desirous, and requests that if it is possible, that he be transferred permanently to work out of the St. Louis, Mo. office.

I am reluctant in recommending that this be granted as Mr. Maher's work here has been up to standard, but under the circumstances, for the benefit of all concerned and particularly the good of the Service, I recommend that Agent Maher's compensation be increased to \$6.00 per day, that he be transferred and his permanent headquarters be made St. Louis, Mo.

Very truly yours,


Edward J. Brennan
~~Division Superintendent.~~

EJB/DD

NOTED
J.T.S.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455

Chicago, Ill.

August 26th, 1920.

7/5
CHIEF,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

RE: REORGANIZATION CHICAGO OFFICE

Again referring to my personal and ~~confidential~~ letter of July 22, 1920, in answer to yours of July 17, 1920, desire to make the following recommendations:

1st: That SPECIAL AGENT JAMES P. ROONEY be appointed as Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago Division and that his compensation be increased from \$9.00 a day to \$10.00 per day.

2nd: That SPECIAL AGENT WALTER G. WALKER'S present compensation, \$6.00 per day be increased to \$8.00 per day.

NOTE: I consider this agent one of the best all around agents in this or any other service. He can operate on a matter that requires the wearing of a blue flannel shirt, or he can interview intelligently the President of any bank in this country; he is a lawyer - can brief any kind of evidence, and if necessary appear in most any court.

Please see that this agent receives this increase.

3rd: That SPECIAL AGENT LOUIS LOEBL'S
compensation be increased from \$7.00
to \$8.00 per day.

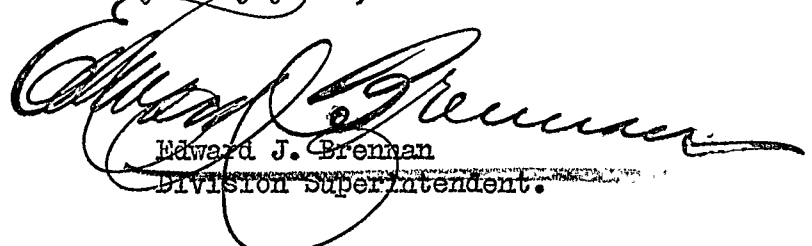
4th: That SPECIAL AGENT M. F. BURGER'S
compensation be increased from \$7.20
to \$8.00 per day.

5th: That SPECIAL AGENT AUGUST H. LOULA'S
compensation be increased from \$7.00
to \$8.00 per day.

It is considered needless for me to go into detail and explain the reason of these recommendations; their records are before the Bureau and I consider all of them very good all around agents and the best in the service.

Under separate cover I am forwarding you other recommendations, recommending the dismissal of SPECIAL AGENT LEON WILLIS whose per diem I have in mind could be distributed amongst the foregoing agents, all of which is for the good of the Service.

Very truly yours,



Edward J. Brennan
Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

August 16, 1920.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Special Agent,
Bureau of Investigation.

Sir:

The Department's letter to you of this date is hereby amended so that, commencing October 1, 1920, you will be allowed actual expenses not to exceed \$5 a day instead of \$4 a day in lieu of subsistence, when absent from official headquarters.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. L. Frierson
Acting Attorney General.

NOV 9 1920 Recd

EJB. #412.

August 16, 1920.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
Special Agent.

Sir:

Your compensation as a Special Agent of this Department is hereby increased from \$12. per day to \$5,000. per annum, effective to-day.

Respectfully,

(Signed) A. Mitchell Palmer

Attorney General.

NOV 9 Recd
1922

August 16, 1920.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
P.O. Box 455,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

In addition to your duties as Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, you are hereby designated Division Superintendent of Division No. 5 of said Bureau, and instructed to take over the duties thereof at once. Said division will comprise the following territory:

Illinois	Missouri,
Michigan,	Eastern judicial district
Western judicial district	North Dakota
Minnesota	Wisconsin

with division headquarters at Chicago, Illinois.

Your additional duties as such Division Superintendent will be defined from time to time by the Director of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

(Signed) A. MITCHELL PALMER
Attorney General.

1920
1920

332

August 16, 1920.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

Your compensation as Special Agent of this Department is hereby increased, effective today, from \$12 per day to \$5000 per annum.

You will also be allowed, as heretofore, actual operating expenses and actual expenses of travel within the limitation of law and the regulations as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of Investigation of this Department, whose supervision over your employment will be continued, and you will be allowed a per diem of \$4 in lieu of subsistence when absent from your official headquarters.

Your compensation, per diem and expenses will be paid from the appropriation for "Detection and Prosecution of Crimes".

NOV 8 Recd
1920

Mr. Edward J. Brennan - - - - - 2

Your headquarters are hereby fixed at Chicago and you will continue to discharge all the duties and responsibilities of Division Superintendent at that place, but in addition to the duties and responsibilities which you have heretofore discharged you will be charged with the direction of investigations in and adjacent to Chicago with respect to violations of laws prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade; the cost of living and profiteering in food and coal; the radical anarchistic situation; combinations of certain individuals to foment strikes on railroads, etc. and such other investigations as may be assigned to you and which have not heretofore been in your charge and under your direction as such Division Superintendent.

Respectfully,

Wm L. Frierson
Acting Attorney General.

RBM:DJ

August 16, 1920.

R. J. Brennan, Esq.,
P. O. Box 455,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby appointed Division Superintendent of Division No. 5, of the Bureau of Investigation, comprising the following territory:

Illinois	Michigan, Western judicial district
Minnesota	Missouri, Eastern judicial district
North Dakota	Wisconsin

Your division headquarters will be at Chicago.

Your compensation will be at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, and you will also be allowed such actual expenses of travel and operation as may be approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation and a per diem of \$4 in lieu of subsistence when absent from your official headquarters on official business.

Your compensation, per diem, and expenses will be paid from the appropriation, "Detection and Prosecution of Crimes."

This appointment is to take effect today and supersedes your appointment as a Special Agent of this Department.

You will at once undertake a very careful survey of the territory included in your division, keeping in mind the

NOV 9 Recd
1920

various decisions reached at the conference of this past week, and you will report to the Chief of the Bureau as soon as may be reasonably possible the results of your survey in some detail.

Your authority and responsibility as Division Superintendent of Division No. 5 will be in accordance with the decisions reached at the recent conference. You will recall that the specific decision was reached to place upon the Division Superintendents a larger measure of authority and responsibility than has been exercised heretofore by any field officers of the Bureau. It is anticipated that within a short time the Bureau will be able to place in the hands of all its employees a printed outline of the new form of field organization. In the meantime you should use every reasonable opportunity to communicate in person to the Bureau employees within your division an understanding of the new plan.

You should execute and file the required oath of office.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. L. Frierson
Acting Attorney General.

JTS:CEH

July 29, 1920.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Box #455,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letters of the 26th
instant relating to salary readjustment
matters and the same will be given consid-
eration in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

July 26, 1920

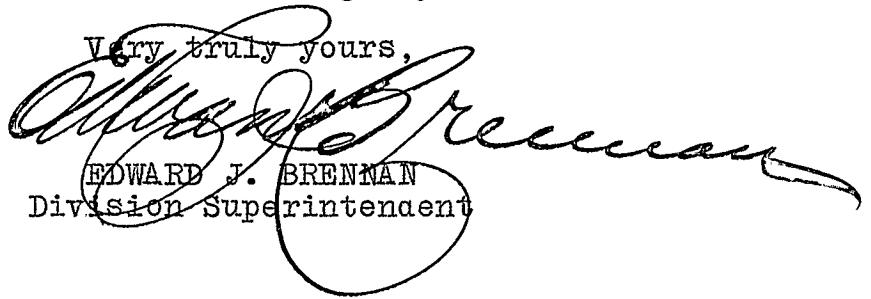
Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing you herewith report, under date of July 26, 1920, from Special Agent in Charge H. H. Stroud of the Milwaukee office concerning the conditions et cetera of that office.

I recommend that when it becomes necessary to make a reduction in the force at Milwaukee, you will reduce the force there fifty per cent as we will endeavor to arrange to have enough Agents employed out of the Chicago office to take care of that district in an emergency.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN

Division Superintendent

EJB:JEB
Encl.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
July 26, 1920

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 24, 1920, initialed JTS:CEH, concerning an application for increase of compensation of Special Agent W. G. Walker.

Adverting to the first paragraph of your letter wherein you state that Mr. Walker advises in his letter to you of July 19th that I suggested that he (Walker) submit a request for an increase in his compensation must certainly be a mistake. I was not in Chicago on July 19th, having left Chicago on July 2nd.

In this connection I invite your attention to my letter regarding this matter under date of June 4th, 1920, a carbon copy of which is hereto attached; also attached please find carbon copy of a letter received by me from Special Agent W. G. Walker which is the letter referred to and mentioned by him in the third paragraph of his letter to you of July 19th, 1920.

You may rest assured that I will not recommend any increase in compensation for any of the employees of the Chicago Office.

Very truly yours,


EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Division Superintendent

EJB:JEB
Encl.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
July 26, 1920

FRANK MURKIN, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief, ~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Best available copy

Dear Sir:

Reg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 23rd, 1920, initialed JFS:PAS, advising that your attention has been called to Agent Loula with a recommendation that his present salary of seven dollars per day be increased; that Mr. Hoover has stated that his services have been exceedingly satisfactory; and requesting an expression from me of my views on the subject.

Agent Loula's compensation when I took charge of this office was four dollars per day, which has been increased to seven dollars per day. He has been designated as Agent in Charge of the radical room here (not the I.W.W. division). His services, particularly his command of foreign languages, have been and are satisfactory.

In this connection I desire to state that he has been given excellent support and direct your attention to Agent M. F. Burger, who prepared all affidavits and briefs on the Communist Party, Communist Labor Party, and on other subjects, all of which received particular commendation from the Bureau and the Department. I have given fully 60% of my time and personal direction during the past fiscal year to work in the radical and I.W.W. divisions of this office.

I would be very much pleased if Agent Loula would receive an increase in compensation.

In view of the fact that there are certain other Agents here who are, in my opinion, more efficient, and whose compensation should be increased, I cannot very well recommend an increase for Agent Loula until there is some adjustment or equalization made concerning the salaries of these Agents, particularly M. F. Burger and Walter G. Walker.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Division Superintendent

NJB:JEB

United States Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Office of Special Agent

Milwaukee July 26, 1920

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Edw. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Division Superintendent,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

As I told you in our conference in Chicago on July 24, I felt it advisable to discuss with you in person the subject of your letter of July 22. I wish now, for your convenience, to confirm this conference by letter.

First, let me say that I have received no communication whatever from Chief Burke in regard to the reduction of the force of the Milwaukee office. I am of the opinion that the omission of such letter to the Milwaukee office was intentional and not an oversight, inasmuch as only recently the Western District office in Wisconsin, located at Madison, was closed, its jurisdiction added to the Milwaukee office, thus more than doubling the territory under the Milwaukee office, with no addition to its force.

Let me assure you again that I wish to co-operate in every possible way in bringing about the greatest economy in the Department consistent with the maintenance of a standard of efficiency necessary to the successful performance of our work.

Prior to the receipt of your letter Miss Adaline A. Johnson, Stenographer, had notified me that she intended to resign in August, saying she wished to work up to the second week in August and then take what vacation time she had coming, at the end of which time she desired her resignation to take effect.

In view of what follows in this letter I do not deem it necessary to replace Miss Johnson and this would effect a saving of \$1200.00 per year.

The situation in Wisconsin is such that I believe we could better dispense with the services of the two undercover men than we could with any of our Agents. I would therefore

Edw. J. Brennan-2

recommend the discontinuance of [redacted] [redacted] devotes his entire time to our work and draws a salary of \$5.50 per day. This would mean a saving of \$2007.50 per year.

b7D

[redacted] who gives us only part of his time draws a salary of \$50.00 per month. This means a saving of \$600.00 per year.

In addition to salary both of these men have expense accounts which would mean an additional saving.

We have in our Milwaukee office two telephones--one direct to Central and the other to the Federal Building switchboard which has ten trunk lines. I am notifying the telephone company to discontinue our direct to central line on Aug. 1, 1920, which will mean a saving to the Milwaukee office of upwards of \$75.00 per year.

I do not feel that the Milwaukee office at this time can dispense with the services of any of its Agents. In addition to the usual investigation along the same line as other offices, with the high percentage of German residents in the state of Wisconsin we have an exceptionally large number of applications for exception from the classification of Alien Enemy. In the Western District alone, which was recently added to our territory, we have sixty-seven such applications to be investigated. In the Eastern District we have a large number of these investigations under way and about thirty-five new applications to be investigated. New applications are coming in daily, not singly, but in groups. Only a few days ago I received one envelope containing eighteen new applications and there have been eight in the last two days. One man devoting his entire time to this work is unable to keep up, necessitating the assistance of all of the Agents from time to time. During our conference the other day I explained to you our time-saving method of handling this work. If it were not for this method we would be swamped.

From time to time the Milwaukee office has been called upon to make investigations in the Norther Peninsula of Michigan, and during our conference you intimated that under this new plan we would be called upon to enter this territory more frequently as it is more easily accessible from Milwaukee than from Grand Rapids, Mich.

The United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin is calling upon this office at the present time for investigations (Cost of Living) in the extreme Northwest portion of the state, distances between these scattered communities and Milwaukee are great and train service poor, so considerable time is consumed in travel.

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Edward J. Brennan-3

My recommendations therefore include:

Dispensing with services of one Stenographer, Miss Adaline A. Johnson-----	\$1200.00
Dispensing with undercover informant S-151-----	\$2007.50 b7D
" " " " S-152-----	600.00
" " telephone-----	75.00
A total of \$3882.50	

Plus expenses of mentioned earlier in
this letter.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry H. Stroud
Henry H. Stroud
Special Agent in Charge

Copy to Chief

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
July 27, 1920

R. B. Spencer, Esq.,
P. O. Box 987,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

For your information I am incorporating
telegrams received and sent from this office con-
cerning informant known to your office as informant

b7D

Received in code:

"A 191 W 68 GOVT L 1920 JUL 26 PM 1 22
AM WASHINGTON DC 132 P 26
BRENNAN

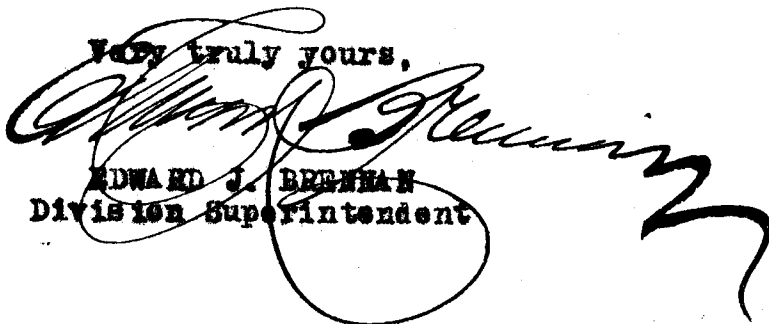
FEDERAL BUILDING CHICAGO ILLS
SPENCER PITTSBURG ADVISED THAT ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
INFORMANT ON RAILROAD SITUATION IS TO BE SUB
PORNAED YOUR CITY STOP SUCH ACTION MUST NOT
BE TAKEN AS THIS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMANT IS
THE MOST VALUABLE ONE IN OUR SERVICE AND HIS
APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY WOULD BE MOST
DETRIMENTAL TO THE FUTURE WORK OF THE BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION STOP KINDLY COMMUNICATE THIS
TO THE ATTORNEYS OF THE GOVERNMENT WHO ARE
HANDLING THE CASE STOP FIVE BURKE"

Sent in code:

"BURKE CHICAGO ILLS JULY 27 1920
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON DC
LITURGIC JULY TWENTY SIXTH CONCERNING ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
INFORMANT PITTSBURG STOP MY TELEGRAM
TO SPENCER WAS SENT UPON REQUEST OF SPECIAL
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL MAJOR HUMES
WITH WHOM AGENTS WORKING ON THE RAILROAD STRIKE
UNDER MY DIRECTION HERE ARE IN CONSTANT COMMUNI
CATION STOP COMPLIED WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS IN
YOUR TELEGRAM AND EXHIBITED SAME TO HUMES STOP
HE STATES THAT THIS INFORMANT IS IN THE EMPLOY

OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD AND WAS
PLACED SO HE COULD SECURE INFORMATION UPON
HIS HUMES REQUEST AND WITH THE UNDERSTANDING
THAT HE COULD BE AND WOULD BE USED AS WITNESS
UPON HIS REQUEST STOP HUMES HAS TAKEN IT UP
WITH THE OFFICIALS OF THE B&O RAILROAD AND IS
ARRANGING THROUGH THEM TO HAVE THIS INFORMANT
PRODUCED HERE BRENNAN"

Very truly yours,



CC Chief

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
Division Superintendent

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

July 22, 1920

FRANK BURKE, Esq.
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 17th, 1920, initialed FB-F, marked "Strictly Personal and ~~Confidential~~". In accordance with your directions I today sent to you a telegram which reads as follows:

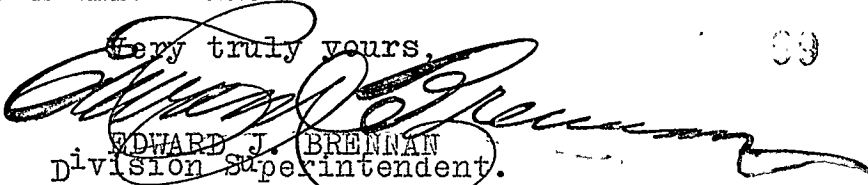
"IN COMPLIANCE WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS IN THE SECOND PARAGRAPH OF YOUR LETTER OF JULY 17th STOP PRESENT CONDITION ABOUT NORMAL STOP PROPORTIONATE SHARE REDUCTION TEN MEN CLERICAL FORCE TWO STOP IN COMPLIANCE WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS IN FOURTH PARAGRAPH YOUR LETTER STOP FRED LOULA, THOMAS HOUSER NOW AT DESMOINES, ELMER JOYCE, RAYMOND KELLY, ROYAL CHATFIELD, JAMES MCDERMOTT, WM HARTNETT, GEO CUMMEROW, C W SMITH, NOW AT NEWYORK, ROBERT BATES, ~~JOHN M HAINES~~, LEON WILLIS, R A CARTER, JOHN HUGHES, E C SHANAHAN, H S HIBBARD, FRANKLYN NEBEKER AND J P FOLSOM STOP STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS ALICE PHALEN AND HAZEL DUGAN"

Attached herewith please find list of names of Special Agents and Special Employes working directly out of the Chicago Office. Also enclosed herewith is a list of Stenographers and Clerks employed in the Chicago Office.

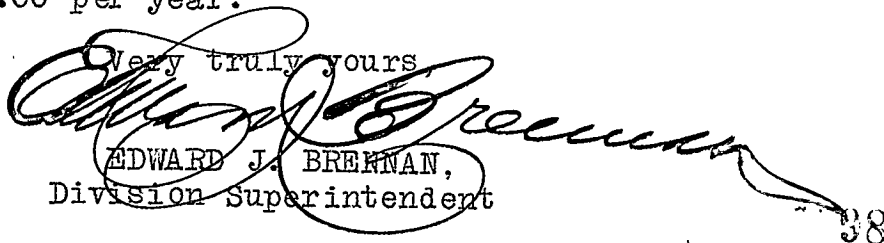
It is my honest and conscientious opinion that this office cannot be very well covered without at least 24 or 25 Agents.

Adverting to the last paragraph of your letter of July 17th I beg to advise you that I will comply with your instructions contained therein by tomorrow or the next day and furnish you a complete summary regarding each person connected with this office.

EJB:JEB
Encl. 2

Very truly yours,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
Division Superintendent.

7. Name: Marian Siegel.
Address: 1132 S. Whipple St., Chicago, Ills.
Age: 24
Last Employed: Selig Polyscope Co.
Single: Single.
Compensation: \$1200.00 per year.
Note: Miss Siegel, I consider a fair stenographer.
8. Name: Hazel Dugan.
Address: 509 S. Robey St., Chicago, Ills.
Age: 27
Appointed: Dec. 1, 1919.
Last Employed: American Export Provision Co.
Education: Two years high school, 1 year business college.
Single: Single.
Compensation: \$1200.00 per year.
9. Name: Alice Florence Phalen.
Address: 4545 Magnolia Av., Chicago, Ills.
Age: 30
Appointed: October 5, 1919.
Last Employed: Federal Board for Vocational Training.
Education: 8th grade parochial, 4 years high school, course in Gregg shorthand, Gregg School, Chicago, Ills.
Married: Single.
Compensation: \$1200.00 per year.
Note: Miss Phalen's entire time has been taken up filing.
Services: Fair.
10. Name: Fannie Johnson.
Address: 7528 Lafayette Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Jan. 1, 1918.
Age: 28.
Last Employed: American Seating Co., Chicago.
Married: Single.
Compensation: \$1000.00 per year.
Note: Miss Johnson is our file clerk. She is very efficient and her work is commendable.
11. Name: Helen Dunkel.
Address: 1243 N. Robey St., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: July 21, 1919.
Age: 25
Married: Single.
Last Employed: Polish Roman Catholic Union.
Education: Three years high school and One year business.
Compensation: \$900.00 per year.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Division Superintendent

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
July 24, 1920

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

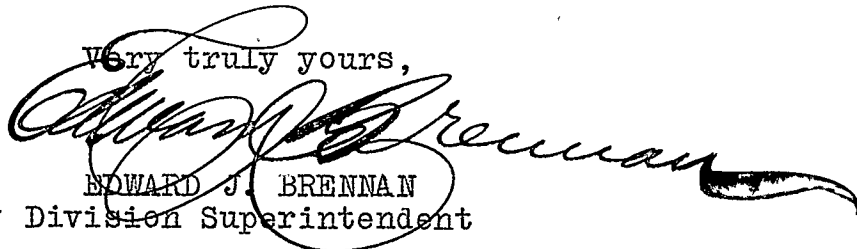
Dear Sir:

Again adverting to your strictly personal and ~~confidential~~ letter of July 17th, 1920, initialed FB:F, and my letter to you under date of July 22nd, 1920; in compliance with your instructions contained in the last paragraph of your letter of July 17th, I have the honor to enclose you herewith in duplicate my report giving a summary regarding each person connected with the Chicago Office.

In this connection I desire to state that it would be well for me to have a personal conference with you regarding the personnel of this office, more particularly on those whom it will be necessary to dispense with their services. There are many things that I think should be taken up, including this matter, and I am certain that it could be adjusted better in a personal conference. I fully thought that you would be out this way before this.

In the event that you approve of this suggestion, I suggest that you wire me as soon as possible so that I could come to Washington next week (week beginning Sunday, July 25th) for the reason that Mr. Rooney, my assistant here, will not go on his vacation until Monday, August second.

Very truly yours,


EDWARD J. BRENNAN
Division Superintendent

EJB:JEB

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

LIST OF NAMES OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYEES--CHICAGO OFFICE

EDWARD JAMES BRENNAN

Division Superintendent

1. Rooney, J. P., Asst. Div. Supt.
2. Howe, Thomas J.
3. Sturgis, F. M.
4. Walker, Walter G.
5. Loebel, Louis.
6. Burger, M. F.
7. Plummer, Lawrence.
8. Rooney, J. D.
9. Loula, August H.
10. Peyronnin, Jas. O.
11. Allen, Royal N.
12. Jamie, Alexander, G.
13. Fergus, P. J.
14. Spolansky, Jacob.
15. Mullen, Thos. F.
16. Maher, Dennis W.
17. Wolf, Maurice.
18. Kahn, Bernard.

- *1. Loula, Fred.
- *2. Houser, Thos. (At Des Moines, Ia.)
- *3. Joyce, Elmer J.
- *4. Kelly, Raymond J. K. } Aug 15th
- *5. Chatfield, Royal E. }
- *6. McDermott, James T. out
- *7. Hartnett, Wm. -
- *8. Cumberow, Geo. F. R. out
- *9. Smith, C. W. (At New York) out
- *10. Bates, Col. Robt. out
- *11. Haines, John M.
- *12. Willis, Leon.
- *13. Carter, R. A.
- *14. Hughes, John.
- *15. Shanahan, E. C.
- *16. Hibbard, Harley S.
- *17. Nebeker, Franklyn K.
- *18. Folsom, J. P.

*Names submitted by wire to Chief
July 22nd, 1920 in compliance with
the second and fourth paragraphs of
his letter of July 17th, 1920

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

LIST OF NAMES OF STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS--CHICAGO OFFICE

DOROTHY DONNELLY

Chief Clerk

1. Miss Virginia Donnelly, Stenographer
2. Mrs. M. M. Cooney, Stenographer
3. Mr. John E. Brennan, Stenographer
4. Miss Louise Faerber, Stenographer
5. Miss L. B. Faerber, Stenographer
6. Miss Marian Siegel, Stenographer
- *7. Miss Hazel Dugan, Stenographer }
- *8. Miss Alice Phalen, File Clerk and Stenographer, }
9. Miss Fannie Johnson, File Clerk
10. Miss Helen Dunkel, Switchboard Operator & Clerk.

*Names submitted by wire to Chief July 22nd, 1920
in compliance with the second and fourth paragraphs
of his letter of July 17th, 1920.

EJB:JEB

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
July 23, 1920

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your instructions contained in the last paragraph of your letter of July 17th, 1920, initialed FB:F, requesting a complete summary regarding each person connected with this office, I have the honor to report:

SPECIAL AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES

1. Name: James P. Rooney
Address: 6028 South Park Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: At Chicago, September 18th, 1917.
Age: 35
Married: yes.
Single: no.
Children: One.
Last Employed: Pinkerton National Detective Agency.
Compensation: \$9.00 per day.
Education: Common school.
Note: Industry, efficiency, appearance, and general adaptability: Very good.
2. Name: Thomas J. Howe.
Address: 4818 Washington Bl., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: September, 1917.
Age: 28
Married: Married.
Single: No.
Last Employed: Practicing law.
Compensation: \$10.00 per day.
Note: Industry, efficiency, education, and general adaptability: Very good.
3. Name: Franklin M. Sturgis.
Address: 1117 Columbia Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Washington, D. C. Feb. 5, 1918.
Age: 30
Married: Yes.
Single: No.
Last Employed: Practicing attorney at Law, Chicago.

Compensation: \$8.00 per day.

Note: Industry, efficiency, appearance, education,
and adaptability: Very good.

4. Name: Walter G. Walker.
Address: 4363 Kenmore Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: November 6, 1919.
Age: 31.
Married: Yes.
Single: No.
Children: None.
Last Employed: U.S. Shipping Board in capacity of
Special Expert; Pacat Steamship Cor-
poration in capacity of Foreign Agent.
Note: Industry, efficiency, education (graduate of Law),
and general adaptability: Very good.

5. Name: Louis Loeb1.
Address: 6231 Vernon Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: September 10, 1917.
Age: 41.
Married: Yes.
Last Employed: Chief Immigration Officer, City Im-
migration Office, Cleveland, Ohio;
also in charge of Citizenship classes,
appointed by Board of Education--1914-
1915; Salesman Laclede Gas Light Co.,
St. Louis, Mo. 1915-1916.
Education: Graduate of University of Budapest,
Hungary; Passed examination for night
school teacher at Cleveland, Ohio.
Languages: English, German, Hungarian; understand
French, Italian, and Slavish.
Compensation: \$7.00 per day.
Note: Industry, education, and general adaptability: Very
good.

6. Name: Max F. Burger. *
Address: 212 N. Harlem Av., Oak Park, Ills.
Appointed: Sept. 11, 1917, at Chicago.
Age: 38
Married: Yes.
Children: 2.
Last Employed: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
Compensation: \$7.00 per day.
Education: Graduate of Law.
Note: Industry, efficiency, and general adaptability:
Good.

7. Name: Lorenzo T. Plummer.
Address: 1148 North Shore Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: April 1, 1917 at Chicago.
Age: 49

Last Employed: U.S. Immigration Office, Chicago.
Married: Yes.
Compensation: \$8.00 per day.
Note: Industry, efficiency, appearance, education,
and general adaptability: Good.

8. Name: J. D. Rooney.
Address: 7815 Carpenter St., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: November 15, 1917.
Age: 31
Last Employed: Pinkerton National Detective Agency.
Married: Yes.
Compensation: \$7.00 per day.
Education: Public school education.
Note: Industry, efficiency, appearance, and general
adaptability: Good.

9. Name: August H. Loula.
Address: 2517 S. Troy St., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: September 12, 1918 at Chicago.
Age: 38
Last Employed: Chicago Police Dept. 13 years.
Married: Yes.
Children: Six.
Compensation: \$8.00 per day.
Education: Public school.
Languages: Bohemian, Polish, Croatian, Slavonian,
German, Serbian, Russian.
Note: Efficiency and general adaptability on radical
work: Very good.

10. Name: James O. Peyronnin.
Address: 5648 Calumet Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Aug. 24, 1917.
Age: 36.
Last Employed: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Immigration Service.
Married: Married.
Compensation: \$7.00 per day.
Education: Public School. Very good stenographer
and shorthand reporter.
Note: Industry, efficiency, appearance, general adapt-
ability: Good.

11. Name: Royal N. Allen.
Address: 5231 Ingleside Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: July 15, 1918 at Chicago.
Age: 40
Married: Married.
Last Employed: In business for self--stocks & bonds.
Compensation: \$7.00 per day.
Education: Three years law school; stenographer
and shorthand reporter.
Note: Industry, efficiency, appearance, education, and
general adaptability: Good.

12. Name: A. G. Jamie.
Address: 11439 Wallace St., Chicago, Ills.
Age: 37
Appointed: October 16, 1918 at Chicago.
Last Employed: McCord & Co., Chicago, Ills.
Married: Married.
Compensation: \$7.00 per day.
Note: Industry, efficiency, appearance, education,
and general adaptability: Good.
13. Name: P. J. Fergus.
Address: 7816 S. Carpenter St., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: April 4, 1917 at Chicago.
Age: 37
Last Employed: Special Agent Northwestern Ry.
Married: Married.
Compensation: \$7.00 per day.
Education: Common school.
Note: Industry, efficiency, and general adaptability:
Fair.
14. Name: Jacob M. Spolansky.
Address: 1900 W. Division St., Chicago, Ills.
Age: 31
Married: Married.
Children: One.
Last Employed: Advertising solicitor for Russian Post,
a local Russian newspaper, and Russian
Word, a new York Russian paper. Military
intelligence, War Department - head-
quarters Central Department.
Appointed: July 18th, 1919.
Education: High school and 2½ years university.
Languages: Russian, Polish, Jewish, Ukranian, Serb-
ian, Bulgarian, Croatian, German, Bo-
hemian.
Salary: \$7.00 per day.
Note: Efficiency and general adaptability on radical
work: Very good.
15. Name: T. F. Mullen.
Address: 2346 E. 70th Pl., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: November 1917. Left Department on Aug.
28th, 1918, to join the U.S. Army. Was
in France from Sept. 24, 1918, until
April 9th, 1919. Was re-instated May
14, 1919.
Last Employed: Passow & Sons, Chicago.
Married: Married.
Compensation: \$6.00 per day.
Education: Public school.
Note: Industry, efficiency, appearance, general adapt-
ability: Fair.

16. Name: Dennis W. Maher.
Address: 6539 Kenwood Av., Chicago, Ills.
Age: 42
Married: Married.
Children: Two.
When appointed: December 15, 1919 at Chicago.
Education: Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis.
Last Employed: Manager Chicago (Grand Crossing) branch
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn. for nine
years. Prior to that was Secretary and
Treasurer of University Laundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.
Compensation: \$5.00 per day.
Note: Industry, efficiency, and general adaptability for
the particular assignments that have been made to
him: Good.
17. Name: Maurice Wolff.
Address: 4506 Magnolia Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Aug. 13, 1918 at Chicago.
Age: 48
Last Employed: Pinkerton National Detective Agency.
Compensation: \$6.00
Married: Married.
Children: One.
Education: Common school.
Note: Very good shadower. General adaptability for
the work assigned to him: Fair.
18. Name: Bernard Kahn.
Address: 2324 Thomas St., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: March 15, 1917 at Chicago.
Married: Married.
Age: 34
Last Employed: Foreign Division Chicago Post Office.
Education: Common school.
Compensation: \$6.00 per day.
Note: This Agent has worked on assignments in Chicago
where the Hebrew language is mostly spoken.
Efficiency and general adaptability for the
character of work assigned to him: Fair.

I classify the foregoing employees as follows:

- A--Very good all around investigators.
- B--Good investigators.
- C--Fair investigators.
- D--Very good on investigations where foreign language
is necessary; particularly Russian.

CLASS A: Special Agents Jas. P. Rooney, Thos. J. Howe, Frank-
lin M. Sturgis, Walter G. Walker, Louis Loebel, Max
F. Burger.

CLASS B: Special Agents Lorenzo Plummer, Jas. D. Rooney, August H. Loula, James O. Peyronnin, Royal N. Allen, Alexander G. Jamie.

CLASS C: Special Agents: P. J. Fergus, Thomas F. Mullen, Dennis W. Maher.

CLASS D: Jacob M. Spolansky, Morris Wolff, Bernard Kahn.

NAMES SUBMITTED BY WIRE TO CHIEF JULY 22nd, 1920, IN COMPLIANCE WITH 2nd AND 4th PARAGRAPHS OF HIS LETTER OF JULY 17, 1920.

1. Fred Loula
2. Thomas Houser (At present at Des Moines, Ia.)
3. Elmer J. Joyce
4. Raymond J. K. Kelly
5. Royal E. Chatfield

Note: The above five named persons are the last of the twenty some odd men employed during the coal strike. They have been since working on the railroad strikes and have been attached since then to the I.W.W. Division of this office.

The work of R. J. K. KELLY, ROYAL E. CHATFIELD, and ELMER J. JOYCE, has been entirely satisfactory.

These men never have been appointed Special Agents or Special Employees and have been rendering accounts for their services monthly on Form 5DC. Since they never have been appointed, although I have requested that Chatfield and Kelly be appointed, in the event of a reduction of the force it is of course more than likely that these men will be first to go.

6. Name: James T. McDermott
Address: 6758 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: June 1, 1920
Age: 48
Married: Married, two children.
Education: Common school.
Last Employed: Member of Congress; McDermott & Pattern Shop.
Compensation: \$6.00 per day.
Note: This Agent has only been in the service the past two months. We can only work him on certain investigations. It is my opinion that he never will make even a fair investigator or Agent of this Bureau, and can easily be spared.
7. Name: William F. Hartnett.
Address: 2935 Lyman St., Chicago, Ills.

Age: 24
Single: Single.
Last Employed: Central Mfg. District Bank, capacity of foreman.
Appointed: Feb. 1, 1920.
Education: Grammar School and one year commercial college.
Compensation: \$5.00 per day.
Note: This man has been in the service only six months. We can only use him on certain investigations. It is my opinion that he never will make even a fair investigator or Agent of this Bureau and can easily be spared.

8. Name: George F. R. Cummerow.
Address: 1844 Waveland Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Aug. 25th, 1919.
Age: 42
Married: Married.
Children: One.
Education: Grammar and High Schools; graduate of Kent College of Law. Three years in college.
Last Employed: Twenty years general practice of law.
Compensation: \$5.00 per day.
Note: I consider this man a fair Agent.

9. Name: C. W. Smith. (At present at New York)
Note: This Agent is known to the Bureau Office. His headquarters are charged as Chicago but he has not worked here for but a few weeks. This Agent, I understand, is disgruntled and while in this frame of mind is entirely unable to perform his duties efficiently.

10. Name: Robert J. Bates.
Address: Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: January 24, 1920.
Age: 47.
Married: Married.
Education: High School and Business College.
Last Employed: American Expeditionary Forces, U. S. Army.
Compensation: \$7.00 per day.
Note: It is my opinion that this man will never make a successful Agent. He has not been attached to the Chicago Office long enough for me to make a definite and final report, however, there are others in the office and named above who are, in my opinion, more efficient than this man.

11. Name: John M. Haines
Address: 4927 N. Troy St., Chicago, Ills.
Age: 64
Married: Widower.
Children: Two
Education: Preparatory school.
Last Employed: Captain Police, Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Sept. 1, 1919.

Compensation: \$5.00 per day.

Note: This man is of matured age and cannot be very well worked out in the field. The work assigned to him such as investigating applications for passports and alien enemy exceptions has been satisfactory. There are a considerable number of assignments in the office which he is assigned on.

12. Name: Leon Willis.
Address: 936 Wilson Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Nov. 15, 1918 at Chicago.
Age: 69
Last Employed: Western union Tel. Co.; also with Chicago Publishing Co. as collector.
Compensation: \$4.00 per day and bonus.
Note: This man also is of matured age and cannot be worked in the field. He is kept in the office all of the time on the complaint desk.

The work assigned to this employee and the above mentioned employee, John M. Haines, particularly that of "office assignments" which is kept away from the real live Special Agents of this office, tends to uplift and uphold the general morale of the Agents.

13. Name: R. A. Carter.
Address: Hardy's Hotel, Clinton & Madison Sts.
Appointed: March 13, 1920.
Age: 28.
Compensation: \$6.00 per day.
Note: This man is personally known to the Chief. His assignment since he has been with the Chicago Office has been with the I.W.W. Division and his work has been satisfactory.

14. Name: John W. Hughes.
Address: 4242 Adams St., Chicago, Ills.
Age: 39
Single: Single.
Appointed: Nov. 26, 1917.
Last Employed: Albert Pick & Co.
Compensation: \$5.00 per day.
Note: This man has been attached to the I.W.W. Division of this office since his appointment, Nov. 26, 1917. He has not done any investigative work as his entire time is consumed in following the I.W.W. publications; and he has been held personally responsible for all the files in the great I.W.W. cases where he is at present engaged.

This man's knowledge of the personnel of the I.W.W. is almost indispensable. His appearance is very much against him and has been one of the factors that has kept him out of the investigating field.

15. Name: Edwin C. Shanahan.
Address: 1812 Clifton Pk Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Feb. 12, 1920.
Age: 26
Single: Single.
Last Employed: The Munich Studio, Chicago, Ills.
Compensation: \$5.00 per day.
Note: I consider this man a fair Agent. Efficiency, appearance, and general adaptability: Good.
16. Name: Harley S. Hibbard.
Address: 1827 Estes Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Dec. 18, 1917.
Age: 52
Last Employed: Travelers Insurance Co.
Married: Married.
Compensation: \$5.00 per day.
Note: This man may be rated, in my opinion, as a fair Agent. Efficiency, appearance, and general adaptability: Fair.
17. Name: Frank K. Nebeker, Jr.
Address: 4636 Kenmore Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Feb. 10th, 1920.
Age: 28.
Single: Single.
Last Employed: Engineering Dept. Oregon Short Line R.R.
Compensation: \$5.00 per day.
Note: This man may be rated as a fair Agent. Efficiency, appearance, and general adaptability: Fair.
18. Name: John Paul Folsom.
Address: 6613 Kimbark Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: May 6th, 1918 at Chicago.
Age: 42, two children, 15 and 7 years.
Last Employed: Pugh Stores Co., Chicago.
Compensation: \$7.00 per day.
Note: This man may be rated, in my opinion, as a fair Agent. Efficiency, appearance, and general adaptability: Fair.

STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS--CHICAGO OFFICE

1. Name: Dorothy Donnelly, Chief Clerk.
Address: 5923 Winthrop Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: November, 1914.
Age: 24
Single: Single. Both parents deceased.
Compensation: \$1400.00 per year.
Note: Miss Dorothy Donnelly has been in the service for nearly six years. She is thoroughly familiar with the rules and regulations of the Bureau, and it is my opinion that her efficiency as a clerk and stenographer ranks amongst the very best in the Bureau and the Department. There might be other employees as efficient but I do not think there are any that are very much better.

2. Name: (Miss) Virginia Donnelly.
Address: 4923 Winthrop Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Aug. 19, 1919, transferred from internal revenue Department.
Single: Single: Parents deceased.
Compensation: \$1200.00 per year.
Note: Miss Virginia Donnelly is an extraordinary highly efficient stenographer.
3. Name: (Mrs.) Mary Margaret Cooney.
Address: 2330 Ogden Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Jan. 2, 1918 at Chicago.
Age: 37.
Last Employed: Joseph T. Ryerson Co. Fourteen and one half years prior to entering service this Bureau.
Married: Widow; sole support two children, 14½ and 5 years old.
Compensation: \$1200.00 per year.
Note: Mrs. M. M. Cooney is an extraordinary highly efficient stenographer.
4. Name: John Edw. Brennan.
Address: 4652 Clarendon Av., Chicago, Ills.
Appointed: Aug. 14, 1919.
Age: 20
Last Employed: Pilot, Air Service Aeronautics, U.S. Army.
Single: Single;
Education: One year Kent College of Law, night school, 1919-1920; 1 year shorthand reporting, Brown's Business College & Gregg School of Shorthand Reporting, day school and night school, 1919; trade test radio operator, U.S. School of Military Aeronautics, 1918; trade test mechanic, 1918; and grammar and high school.
Compensation: \$1200.00 per year.
Note: Mr. John E. Brennan is an extraordinary highly efficient stenographer.
5. Name: Leona B. Faerber.
Address: 6921 Vernon Av., Chicago, Ills.
Note: This young lady is known to the Bureau, having been transferred from the Custodian of Alien Property Office at Washington to the Bureau Office at Chicago. Miss Leona Faerber's work is satisfactory and I consider her a good stenographer.
Compensation: \$1400.00
6. Name: Mary Louise Faerber.
Address: 6921 Vernon Av., Chicago, Ills.
Note: Miss Faerber's work has not been altogether satisfactory.
Compensation: \$1400.00 per year.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

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7-1002

S.O. 115G.R.

Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1920.

Burke,
Washington, D.C.

In compliance with your instructions in the second paragraph of your letter of July seventeenth stop present condition about normal stop proportionate share reduction ten men clerical force two stop in compliance with your instructions in fourth paragraph your letter stop Fred Loula Comma Thomas Houser now at Des Moines comma Elmer Joyce comma Raymond Kelly comma Royal Chatfield comma James McDermott comma William Hartnett comma George Cumberow comma C.W. Smith now at New York comma Robert Bates comma John M. Haines comma Leon Willis comma R.A. Carter comma John Hughes comma E.C. Shanahan comma H.S. Hibbard comma Franklyn Nebeker and J.P. Folsom stop stenographers and clerks Alice Phalen and Hazel Dugan.

Brennan.

1:06 p.m.

Mr. C. A. ...

MANUSCRIPT OF A DISCOURSE ON
"TRAITORS TO JUSTICE" BY HONORABLE
JUDGE KAVANAUGH, READ TO SPECIAL
AGENTS & OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE
CHICAGO OFFICE, MAY 8, 1920, BY
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT EDWARD J.
BRENNAN.

6-2-21

File

74
REMOVED FROM
FILE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

May 8th, 1920.

(Mr. Brennan speaking)

SPECIAL AGENTS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE CHICAGO OFFICE:

Sometime during the month of June 1913, I attended the graduation exercises of the law class of the St. Louis University in St. Louis, Missouri. I had quite a number of friends among the graduates, one young fellow who, by the way, was an agent in the St. Louis office of this bureau of which office I was, at that time, in charge.

I did not anticipate any thing other than the usual graduating exercises, speeches, etc. but I will say that on that evening I heard one of the most absorbingly interesting talks on my particular line of work, that I have ever heard. I have been on the side of the prosecution in criminal cases, and have endeavored to enforce the criminal laws since 1894; I have read, discussed and heard many many times discourses and lectures on this subject, but nothing ever impressed me so much or coincided so entirely with my own views and theories on the subject as the address made by a very distinguished gentlemen before that graduating class. It was the most interesting talk ever heard on the subject, I am sure, by any of the audience present, numbering about five thousand.

That was seven years ago. In reading over the daily papers of Chicago, I have many times seen the name of Judge Kavanaugh; remembering that "Kavanaugh" was the name of the

gentleman who delivered this lecture, I wrote to the Honorable Judge Marcus Kavanaugh requesting to be advised if it were he who delivered this interesting lecture, and was very much pleased to learn that it was. It appears that Judge Kavanaugh some time prior to June 1913, delivered this lecture or address in Perry in the State of New York, subsequently elaborating more on the subject and delivering it before the graduating class and audience of the St. Louis University in June 1913. Fortunately the Judge had the original manuscript of the speech made in New York.

As stated before, this paper voices my theories and sentiments in every respect and, with a view of stimulating you in your work (which I hope it will - it has me), through the courtesy of the Judge who has kindly lent me his manuscript, I will read it to you.

TRAITORS TO JUSTICE.

by

MARCUS KAVANAGH

Courthouse
Chicago, Illinois.

" T R A I T O R S T O J U S T I C E "

It is the crafty art of accomplished orators and the earnest endeavor of all skilled public speakers to create at the first moment, a favorable impression on their audiences. Now I am not an accomplished orator nor even a skilled public speaker; I am just a plain lawyer, making a lawyer's argument for a client of mine, to you, my jury, the thoughtful women and the thinking men of Perry. Still I'd like to create a favorable impression the first thing too, and so I am going to begin this afternoon by imitating the accomplished orators and the trained public speakers. I am first of all going to tell you a story with a joke in it. I am going to tell you of three misfortunes that just last Sunday happened to a warm hearted, hot headed, little Irishman named Timmie Tearney, whose home is back of the Yards, as we call the Stock Yards out in Chicago. Oh, everyone about there knows of little old Timmie's whimsical face and of the familiar hump between his shoulders which has grown a little bigger every year through twenty-five years, from the sort of stoopy work he has been doing.

You know it is an old saying that if you have a piece of bad luck before breakfast in the morning you will have three pieces of bad luck before supper in the evening. The first calamity struck him before he was out of bed--- that is, he overslept himself. His wife called him all right, but he fell asleep again and when he finally came to, it was a question whether he should miss going to church or miss breakfast. As Mrs. Tearney manages that part of this program, Timmie pretty nearly lost his breakfast. However, that would have been a misfortune all round. Sunday morning breakfast is quite an affair in the Tearney household. The children see so little of their father through the week-- he's so tired out and they have such a time with their lessons that the only pleasure the family has together is Sunday. So they all waited breakfast till he came from church.

✓ Sure enough the second misfortune came rushing right along ahead of schedule and reached Timmie at breakfast. He was holding on his knee the pride of the flock, Mary Ellen Tearney, three years old, when between them,--no one will ever be sure just which was the most to blame--they spilled a saucer filled with black coffee over Timmie's clean white shirt and Mary Ellen's new white dress. The only person in this

world Timmie is really afraid of is Mrs. Tearney, and I leave you to imagine his feelings as she turned her heaviest artillery in his direction. But that was nothing; the real misfortune of the day came in the afternoon: There is a saloon in the neighborhood kept by a pretty decent fellow named Driscoll, and Timmie for years has been in the habit of slipping down there Sunday afternoons for a friendly game of forty-five with some of his old cronies. Ah, Mrs. Tearney and the children do not like that. It takes him away on the only day they have, and they love so to hear Timmie talk, for they all think him the grandest, wisest and most interesting man in the world. Then besides Mrs. Tearney don't like it because the Nelson boys have taken to going lately to Driscoll's and the Nelson boys have been in jail and are black-guards. Of course Mrs. Tearney knows well that Timmie never was drunk in his life, but she knows, too, how hot headed he is and there might possibly be some kind of a quarrel. Then she thinks, well, he works hard all week and has little pleasure enough, goodness knows, and men must be with men sometimes and maybe she is selfish and, so, with a sigh she lets him go. Well, this afternoon she and the children were waiting for him about an hour at the window, then there fell a hurried knock at the door. When she opened it one of her neighbors stood there, for a moment he was too excited to speak.

It happened 20 times in this country that day from the Atlantic to the Pacific! It happened 20 times last Sunday! It will happen 20 times next Sunday, for there are 9000 waiting graves in this country waiting to be filled thus through the malice of assassins and many of them in this State of New York. Some in this very County.

Mrs. Tearney became frightened. The two were standing staring at each other when the police ambulance drove up. They carried Timmie out into his cottage. He was covered with a gray blanket and lay quite still. He was dead, shot through the forehead. And this is what happened:

He sat down to a game of forty-five and one of the Nelson boys sat in the game against him. Almost at once Timmie caught Nelson cheating; he reached over his hand to grasp the cards and the blackguard furious of being exposed, drew his revolver and shot the poor, inoffensive, warm-hearted old man dead. All Monday night the children strayed about from parlor to kitchen, wonder-eyed, ready to smile at any pleasant word spoken by some low-voiced visitor, ready to cry at a pitying word, and freezing in inexplicable terror when they remembered all that was left of their father was a white sheeted thing lying there on the chairs in the little parlor; and then huddling together in unutterable misery at the low moans which broke at times from their mother's room upstairs.

It was a typical Sunday murder in a great city.^(over) But I almost forgot I promised to tell you a joke. Well, this is the joke: In about two months from now, Nelson will be brought to trial. He is a cold blooded, cruel hearted murderer, but

he will be acquitted. He will be found not guilty and will walk the streets as free as air, and that's the joke. It's a joke on you, a joke on me, and a terrible travesty on justice. He will adopt what is fast becoming known as the great American hip-pocket defense. He will testify that he saw this harmless little fellow, who never carried a weapon in his life, reach for his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver, and to save his own life, he fired. The Nelson female relatives will be there and they will weep a good deal, and Nelson's lawyer when he is addressing the jury maybe will shed a few tears, and as we shall see by the morning papers even the jurors will cry a little; and when it comes to the instructions, the Court will read a long discourse of stilted jargon which in some places will serve just to muddy the case instead of clearing it. The Judge must write his instructions in this stilted jargon-- he is obliged to be so careful that if he fails to dot an i, or cross a t, or to use the disjunctive instead of the conjunctive, his judgment will be reversed and the trial will go for nothing. So between them all, the prison doors swing merrily open and Nelson goes free.

Now, a verdict of not guilty would not bring back to those children the father who protected them; it would not bring back to that poor old-fashioned woman the obscure old man who for twenty-five years fought her battles and stood

between her and misfortune. But justice has been betrayed in her own temple, and down the months and years some other villian will have his courage warmed and his purpose steeled as he remembers the verdict of the Nelson case, and somewhere, somehow, another man or woman is going to his or her untimely doom because an American jury is so easily muddled, so easily softened, and because a hundred foolish technicalities lie in wait for the unfriended footsteps of justice.

A public official is not always excused by the performance of the mere routine duties of his office, he must sometimes as you old soldiers would say, perform sentry duty and give warning of the dangers about his post. So I come to you thinking women and men of Perry, to warn you of this danger which I see about my post, of an evil which is stalking through the Court Houses of the country everywhere, of an evil so cruel that it has created amongst us as much misery and suffering as some wars have done and which is constantly bringing down upon our heads, the accumulated scorn and contempt of the civilized world. And I your sentry warn you this afternoon that God and posterity are this day calling out to the American people that world terrible question first asked of the primal murderer, "Cain, where is thy brother Abel?" And we may no longer hide our crimson cheeks behind

our trembling fingers, to answer with that shuffling ancient lie, "Am I my brother's keeper?" For we are our brother's keeper. Ah, yes! That is strong language, and above other men a judge should be careful of his public utterance. He above others should not indulge in sensational statements for the mere purpose of rhetoric, nor should he make serious charges unless he is able soberly to make good. And I know you thinking men and women are already holding me responsible in your own minds for a sensational statement, that there is an evil among us which is constantly drawing down upon our heads, the scorn and contempt of the civilized world. But listen! There were 9,856 homicides in this country last year. 9,856 human beings either unlawfully killed or slain while they themselves were performing unlawful acts. There they lie, look at them, these white-faced sisters and brothers of ours. Yesterday they throbbed with our hopes, sorrowed with our griefs and laughed with our joys. Now look at them and the ghastly line if stretched pulseless breast to pulseless breast will reach for three miles and a half. Last year there were 9,236, and the year before 9,000, and every year for ten years not less than 9,000. In other words, in this land of teeming prisons, crowded school houses and forrested with church spires, during the past ten short years, nearly

(No one seems to be thinking much about it.
No one seems to be saying anything about it.
No one seems to be doing anything about it. We are
not to blame--the situation is indigenous.)

ninety thousand of our fellow citizens have perished, by poison, the pistol or by the knife. It is estimated by one publicist that 60,000 women and men who have taken the lives of human beings walk the country roads and the city streets of the nation, free and unafraid. X

✓ Now who is to blame for this unthinkable condition? Well, let's tell the truth and shame the devil. Who is to blame, you thinking women and men of Perry? Who is to blame, why you and you and I. You lawyers and judges above all, you self-centered, self-seeking business men; you unnoticing preachers of vapid platitudes; you newspaper owners, who order your news printed in mush instead of vigorous ink; and by no means least of all, you women, you of highest responsibility in this nation, you mothers of the "Nation's Children". But we have come to regard these affairs as if no one were really much responsible. It's a matter of our peculiar civilization maybe, a question perhaps of climate. It's like the snow that fell last winter and the thaw that followed after, they came without our help, they will vanish without our effort. Is it so? Well listen. There is a country to the north of us, just divided by an imaginary line. Its people speak our language, they have common religions, common ideals of justice and of law, common institutions, almost a common ancestry; in

In England there are nine for every million of these inhabitants; in Germany five; in Italy fifteen.

short, a like people with an identical civilization to ours; but in Canada they have 13 homicides every year to every million of their inhabitants. We have ninety. On the continent of Europe, they speak with ringing scorn of Italy as being the refuge of the assassin and the birth-place of the stiletto, because in Italy they have fifteen homicides every year to every million of her inhabitants. Scorn for Italy because of her fifteen killings, and we have ninety. Answer me, thinking women and thinking men of Perry, is it any wonder that we are drawing down upon our own heads the accumulated scorn and contempt of the civilized world? A

Do you realize how the prison population of this country is increasing? Listen to these scarlet figures. In 1850 we were the most law abiding people in this world. We had a total population of 23 million and a prison population of less than seven thousand. Today we have a prison population of nearly 120,000. Our general population since 1850 has increased about four and one-half times; our homicides have increased thirteen times; and our prison population has increased more than seventeen times. What is the matter with us? What ails us? Are we dishonest people? No. One would be cheated five times in the shops of London, Berlin or Paris, to once in the stores of Chicago or New York.

Are we immoral people? Thank God there is no land on earth with perhaps one or two exceptions, where statistics show that virtue is more highly regarded or more generally practiced. Are we lovers of injustice? Ah, the spirits of our glorious dead springing upwards through the billows, from a thousand battle fields, give indignant denial to that accusation. Above all things not that! No nation, ancient or modern, has paid so great a price in blood or treasure for simple justice as we have. Well, then, what is the matter?

In order to explain my theory of this we must get just a little below the surface of human nature. I believe that few men reach middle age who are not at some time tempted to break the law. No man ever stands before me for sentence in the criminal court but that there goes ringing through my mind that wonderful saying of John Bunyan, "But for the grace of God, there stand I." Now, when the German or the Englishman or the Canadian is tempted to break the law, he knows that the chances are at least 76 to 100 that he will be detected, captured and punished. So that the gain which he will obtain by breaking the law is more than overshadowed by this great certainty of punishment. Indeed, the British home secretary's report shows that almost five-sixths of the persons indicted and presented for trial are in fact guilty.

It is my solemn judgment that in the United States, five-sixths of the persons indicted and presented for trial are in fact guilty, and yet it is safe to assume that not two in six of those prosecuted in this country are every punished. In 1895 the record of capital convictions in Germany was 95 per cent; in the United States one and three-tenths. In New York, from 1889 till 1905 there were 8,800 homicides. Eighty-three criminals were executed during that period; 495 assassins were in prison in 1905, so that in this State alone over 8300 man-killers were walking the streets free.

A writer in Collier's weekly figured it out from the record and he makes this statement: If you kill a man in this country the chances are three to one you will never be arrested; ten to one you will never be convicted, and ninety to one you will never be hanged.

What is the matter with us? Why, this terrible record is not the disease that afflicts the American nation, it is only a symptom of the malady. The disease itself lies deeper, and the name of the disease is; "Want of respect for the law." Well, what shall we do? The answer comes straight as a flash of light, and it strikes against the conscience of every one of us. There is but one answer, and that answer rings: "Mend the broken sword of justice and put it back in

Enforce the little laws and you will find the
big laws enforce themselves.

Theodore Roosevelt said: "It is the most typical
of all American Institutes.

her empty hand." What shall we do? Why first of all enforce the law. Let no one because of his insignificance creep under it. Let no one because of his power or pull step over it. Enforce the law in little things and then it will be respected in big things. Make the little evil-doers respect it; make the big ones afraid of it, and if we have those in power either unwilling or unable to enforce the law, well, the blame is on them but the shame is on us. They are our representatives. We keep them there, and the responsibility and the blame is our own unless we discharge them, and put others in their stead who will enforce the law. ✓ C

This Chautauqua platform is one free open place where the truth shall be spoken in public. Thinking people don't come to the Chautauqua to be jollied, but to hear the truth no matter how unpleasant, and I say to you that a community can't shift the blame for the non-enforcement of the law in that community, because the enforcement of the law in every community rises just to a dead level with the public conscience of that community. Oh, I know enforcing the law, especially the criminal law, means hurting someone, and we Americans are the tenderest hearted people alive. Q

When the first wave of indignation over some terrible crime subsides, a revulsion of feeling inevitable follows.

At first we are all ready to lynch the miscreant, law or no law, but a few months after, someone is sending flowers to his cell.

Someone is sending flowers to his cell and by the time his case has been to the upper courts a few times, we are all ready to forgive and forget.

About ten years ago down in New York City there was a young fellow with lots of money and no character. There wasn't a fine manly action to his credit since he was born, and he married a woman of his kind. Now, this man had an enemy, a bad man too, but older, a man of great brain and of acknowledged usefulness. One day the young blackguard went hunting for the old one and found him in a place of public entertainment, and coming up behind his enemy, like the coward that he was, without regard for the feelings of those around, without respect for the laws of his country, without fear of the God who gave him his own life, he killed his enemy.

On the trial he said he ought not to be executed for the reason that he was crazy, and his money hired some of the most eminent physicians in the country to testify that he was insane. Well, after nearly a couple of years, on the second trial a jury found that he was insane and

sent him to the prison for the insane where he was treated like a lord. Pretty soon his dirty money got to work again and bribed the officers of the law so that he made his escape. Then he was tried again and the eminent physicians came in to swear that he not only wasn't crazy then but that he never was crazy, and another obliging jury of his countrymen set him free.

Now what happened to the Thaw case in New York City and in Vermont isn't so important as what happened about it right here in Perry, for there were women and men right here in Perry, who, while the last trial was going on said: "They have punished Thaw enough, they ought to let him go." And when you said that you patted yourselves on the back and remarked confidentially to yourselves: "I feel that way about the Thaw case because I am so good-hearted." Permit me to inform you that you don't feel that way because you are so good-hearted. You feel that way because you haven't enough respect for the outraged laws of your country.

Remember please, I am not saying this because I like to see people punished. On the contrary I stand for every reform within the prison which does away with suffering up to the point where imprisonment still remains punishment. It is not severity of punishment that counts but certainty of punishment. I am talking this way because it seems to me

that lately there has arisen in this country a dangerous tendency to coddle criminals, and because it seems to me that someone who knows should stand up and tell his countrymen about it. You can't coddle a criminal without at the same time in his mind making him underrate the enormity of his crime, and you can't coddle criminals generally without making the public underrate the enormity of crime.

There is a great society recently formed in Chicago and having its ramifications throughout the country, which illustrates this sentiment by advocating that we ought to reform criminals by tearing down the prisons and appealing to their better nature. And I say that we should appeal to their better nature too, but I say also that so long as there are men in every large community this afternoon, thousands of them who, if they thought it expedient, would come to this beautiful little city tonight, would slip pistols in their pockets and creep at midnight to the shadows of your houses and pry up your windows, and go among you and your families to take what they want and kill you if you resisted, I agree that when we catch them we should appeal to their better natures, but I say too that when we catch these dangerous creatures, while we are appealing to their better natures and until we are sure that their better

natures (and until we are sure that their better natures) are sitting up wide awake listening, we should keep them locked up.

I am not against the criminal. God forbid that I should put a stone in the way of any fallen man who wishes honestly to rise, or in the way of any earnest woman or man who wishes to teach him how to rise. I am not against him but I am only asking you also to remember my client who has never done wrong to any man. I am pleading for my client, for whom it seems no one else is planning or pitying---my client, the neglected, forsaken, persecuted individual, the law abiding citizen. I stand here for the law, for your law, for our country's noble law, and ask you to rise and stand with me. I am pleading for that poor woman whose house is to be entered by some scoundrel, terrifying and despoiling herself and little children before the week is over, that other woman or man who is going to an undeserved grave somewhere near here within a few days, and I am asking you to forget for an hour the welfare of the miscreants who are going to perpetrate these black deeds, and to give a little thought in mercy's name to the protection of the possible victims.

There were last year fifty-two killings. "Show

pity," cries Isabella in Measure for Measure. "Show pity? Why, so I do," answers Angela, "and I show it most when I do pity most those whom I do not know." Nature sets the great example. She keeps the race of men and beasts upon the earth by punishment. If you eat too much, at once she punishes you. If we eat too little, she lays a ready whip upon our shoulders. She imprisons us within the four posts of a bed for months maybe, and racks us with physical pain for the transgression of her laws; and the great reason we do not oftener transgress her laws is because we know our great, kind mother nature stands ready to remind us with her swinging switch.

I had the chance of watching as though in a mirror, the effect of punishment upon a highly sensitized great woman. I am going to tell you about it. It was my misfortune not long since to be obliged to sentence a man to death. That morning a lady known all over this continent, who is not only a great actress but a great woman as well, was a spectator in my court room. After the court adjourned she came to me all agitated. "Oh Judge Kavanagh," she said, "you do such terrible things over here, you men, in this quiet tense way you have. I have read all the great plays; I have acted in many of them; I have seen all the great

actors who are living, but never before have I witnessed anything so terribly dramatic, so awfully tragic as that which went on under these quiet forms." "Think of it!" she said: "He sat there alone; he was not tied; no one held him; it seemed as though he could have gotten up and walked away--this doomed man. You said to him, 'Arise.' I saw him standing and you said: 'What have you to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?' I shall not forget what you said. Now, he had been expecting that question from you for weeks, and he had lain awake at night thinking what answer he should give when you asked him, and yet when he tried to speak the words froze in his throat, froze into a mere gurgle--he couldn't say a word. Then you said: 'You will be taken back to the prison from whence you came, shall be there detained until the 12th day of March, and then you shall be taken to some convenient place and hanged by the neck until you are dead.' And oh, my God! Judge Kavanagh, it isn't a play, it is going to happen; it is a living man and he is going to die." And there trembling before me lay the human mind shuddering in recoil from the penalty of the law with the powerful deterrent effect which punishment created, fully displayed. And as I saw the effect of that sentence upon this mind

I realized too, how to a lesser degree its power had crept out into the audience that heard the sentence, and then I knew that by the next night it would have spread through every alley and by-way of the great city by the lake, carrying to its two million inhabitants its terrible lesson of wrong and influence, but with this thought flashed another. Suppose that this case is appealed to the Supreme Court and that because of some inadvertent word or act of mine which had nothing to do with the merits of the cause, this case is reversed, and then, as so often happens, this man who committed a terrible murder in an attempt to commit a crime more terrible still, shall (as so often happens by reason of the delay) go free, what then will be the effect of this failure upon the public mind? What would be the respect for a law which is, in the last analysis, the sole reliance and protection of the right living men and women of the community?

The races of men without law are as merciless and savage as the wild animals that lurk in the jungles about the central African villages. For law is in itself not only the essence of real mercy but a teacher of mercy. It is the great persistent, insistent, omnipresent teacher, for each of us consciously or unconsciously square our daily

actions and the constant current of our lives beside the law. We are apt to say instinctively that a thing is right if the law permits it, or that an act is wrong when the law forbids its doing. Therefore I believe that the law should teach mercy; that punishments should seldom be severe. We are apt to forget that it is not severity of punishment that deters, but certainty of punishment. I myself believe that if a man with a good life behind him, old or young, commits any ordinary crime, he should not be punished for a first offense; or rather, that he should be given at least another chance before the stigma of punishment be branded on his character.

If you will permit me, I will illustrate what I mean,, by an actual occurrence or two which happened in my court. I take these instances, not because they are rare, but for exactly the opposite reason that they are familiar to every judge and lawyer and therefore typical...When a young fellow is put upon trial for his first offense his father isn't there; his father is savage and resentful; his brothers won't come, they are angry too; his sisters stay away; they'd come maybe, only that they are ashamed. But nearly always fluttering about the benches as near the bar railing as she can get, is a little old woman in

a black shawl, striving at every chance to send a look of encouragement or affection to him who is going through his crucifixion.

One morning I had sentenced three young fellows to the House of Correction for larceny. Each got six months. It was a busy morning. Another jury was in the box; the bar was filled with lawyers and witnesses in other cases and the court room was crowded. Just as the last of these three young men was being led past my bench out into the elevator to be taken down into the prison, the little old woman in the black shawl crowded into the bar. "Jim", she called. The young fellow turned right under the bench; for a moment they stood looking into each other's eyes. They forgot the jury, the judge, the crowd, and just they in all the world stood there together, with all the world against them. Then she came up to him and said; "Don't you fret, mother, don't worry about me, I'm all right. Six months won't be long in passing, and when I come out, why, everything is going to change and be different. I've been a pretty bad boy to you, mother, pretty neglectful. But you have shed your last tear for me. I promise you, mother, I promise you I'll never make you cry again." He put his two hands under the withered old cheeks as gallantly, as tenderly as though he were a belted knight, lifted her

face to his and kissed her then with all the world looking.

"Good bye, mother," he said, and started out to his cell.

Now I just thought I could see in him a something that looked pretty promising, so I said:

"Come back here Jim," and he stopped. "Jim," I said, "if I were to let you go home with this old lady, do you think you could keep out of the saloons?" "Yes sir," he answered.

"Do you think you could keep away from this tough company?"

"I could, sir," he replied. "Well then, Jim, if you are willing I'll make a bargain with you," I said, "I'll sentence you to the workhouse for one year instead of six months, but this sentence goes into effect the next time this officer on the beat sees you in a saloon, and the next time you are seen in bad company it means that you go to jail for a year. Do you agree?" Well, when I die and see the angels' faces, I may see again the joy that suffused the face of the mother as her boy, freed and smiling, led her through the court room door. That was three years ago, and he has not returned. What I wish to point out by this incident is the fact that unnecessary punishment is unwise punishment. Here was a man turned into a good citizen.

And this illustrates a theory for which I have

been contending through ten years:

Punishment can be justified only upon three grounds:

1. Reform of the criminal and punishment after reform.

2. The warning example upon others similarly inclined.

3. How long can society be protected from a dangerous person?

Where neither of these reasons exist punishment is in itself an evil. What good would it have done to send that rough mannered, warm hearted young fellow to consort for six months among criminals and so perhaps to have ended by himself being an outlaw? What good would it have done to have written across his forehead the word criminal to have carried and corroded all his life. Ah, but one must be careful; it all depends upon the character of the man with whom you are dealing.

It was only a few months after that, two boys were put on trial and one turned state's evidence. Now I always try to follow the law. In the policy of the law things sometimes are a bit distasteful. It is the policy of the law, for instance, that if one turn state's evidence he shall considerably lighten his own penalty, and I never could help a sort of contempt for the fellow who, to save his own skin, tells on someone else. The one boy was sent to state's prison, and when the other came up for sentence I was about to send him for a term of months to the work-house when the officer who had prosecuted the case spoke up. "Judge," he said, "I wish you would let this boy go on his own bond. I have a position for him with the Western Electric Company and I'll keep an eye on him; I think he will be all right now." His father, a very reputable, hard-working man, stood near. "Yes Judge, I beg of you to let him go," he pleaded, "we need him at home, and we need him desperately." I didn't like to do it. His mind was evil; his choice of associates had been the worst, and while this was his first conviction his life had been idle. But I like boys. I thought there might be a chance; I was sorry for them all and I let him go. My judgment told me not to---my

feelings let him go. Well, he worked for three weeks, then he ran away from home and went to live in a disreputable part on the South Side. Pretty soon he ran out of money. Then one morning about three o'clock he and two others put revolvers and masks in their pockets and skulked over on the West Side to get some easy money, as they said. About five o'clock in the morning they came upon a grocer's boy who was opening up his store and was taking down those old-fashioned wooden blinds they have on some of the store windows over there. They put on their masks and followed the boy into his store. This grocer's boy was like the biblical lad, for he was the only son of his mother and she was a widow. But he put up a brave fight for his master's cash register, and they killed him. Within four weeks that boy I had set the law aside for came back to me a murderer, and that mistaken act of mine, that disregard for duty on my part, that letting my feelings take the place of my judgement, cost three lives, the life of the boy they killed and the lives of two whom the police captured--for they are in the Joliet penitentiary and will remain there till they die. So I say there should be written over the lintels of every court house in America this legend: "Judges and juries who unjustly liberate criminals create other criminals."

Well then, there is the disease, the great American weakness, the failure in our government which makes of this government--a government in every other respect the wisest and best ever devised by man-- a scorn and mock among the nations of the world. But mere fault-finding doesn't get us far. This afternoon we have, I hope been patriotically, bravely and intelligently looking close into the ulcer upon our national character. Let us go deeper; The first thing a good doctor asks himself about his patient's distemper is, how in thunder did he get it? Did he catch it or was he born with it?

Did we catch it or were we born with it? We were born with it.

At the beginning of the 17th century when England had a population not so large as the state of New York has now, 3000 persons were sentenced to death every year, and of these nearly 1000 every year, men, women, and little children, were hanged. As late as 1808 children were executed for stealing from the person as much as 12 pence. In 1820 the French government sent its ablest lawyer, M. Cottu, to England to study its penal laws. He returned and reported that the English penal laws seemed written in letters of blood---almost every offense carried with

it the penalty of death. Consequently, there had arisen in the law, he said, and between judges, juries, forms of procedures and rules of practice, a humane conspiracy to defeat the law and to acquit the prisoner. So technical were the requirements that if one were charged with stealing a bay horse and it was proven he stole the horse, but it was a gray horse instead of a bay horse, the law saved the life of the criminal and let him go.

Now we never adopted the sever punishments of the British penal system. Our forefathers were too humane, too splendidly human for that, but we did inherit the rest of that system; we were born with that conspiracy on our foreheads, a systematic effort to defeat the law and to acquit the prisoner.

I don't know what you think of Ex-President Taft as a politician, here in Perry, but I do know what you think of him as a Judge. He was a great judge and is a profound student of public affairs. I wouldn't dare on my own responsibility to say to you what he said of our present system, but I'll repeat the saying for it is true. He said a little while ago in New York: "The administration of the criminal law in this country is"--mark his words,--- "is a disgrace to civilization." And he said again, "On the civil side there is an undue delay that always works,

for the man with the longest purse." He spoke not of one state but of the country at large. Science, commerce, learning, ride on through the years on steeds of fire; the law drags itself along on broken wings. If a man kill another with a gun, and even though he be guilty of cold-blooded cruel murder, yet if the indictment by mistake charges* that he did it with a knife, the criminal must go free in forty of the states of this Union.

In Indiana a man was accused of stealing a Smith and Weston revolver. Now, as the Supreme Court points out, there is no such thing as a Smith and Weston revolver, it's a Smith and Wesson revolver--the "t" is not in the word.

Down in Missouri the other day the Supreme Court reversed a case where the defendant had been convicted of gambling by playing poker, because the Supreme Court of Missouri say that the indictment did not allege that poker is a gam played with cards. Down in Missouri the judges have an idea that a game of poker is played with croquet balls or children's building blocks.

To allege that one stole a hundred dollars lawful money is not enough. The indictment should state,

lawful money of the United States: "Because"--as the Supreme Court of Washington sagely remarks,--"the victim might have been carrying around Mexican money." This same Supreme Court of Missouri, in a recent noted case, granted a new trail to one guilty of a most terrible crime, because the indictment concluded--"against the peace and dignity of the state of Missouri." It left out the definite article "the".

So in Tennessee, a man charged with stealing shoes cannot be convicted if he only took your boots. A man in Georgia was charged with having stolen a hog with a crop off the right ear and a slit in the left ear; when, as a matter of fact, all he had done was to steal a hog with a crop off the left ear and a slit in the right ear.

Also in Indiana, the manager of a loan and building association, who had taken over \$30,000 from the savings of a lot of poor people, was given his freedom by the Supreme Court of that state because the indictment, instead of saying that he was then and there in control and management of said society, had used the present participle and alleged the defendant "being then and there in control of said society."

The Schultz case, decided a few months ago by the Supreme Court of Illinois, finely illustrates the ingenious mazes of the spirit of technicality in which we lawyers sometimes delight to revel. Schultz planned the assassination of his enemy so cleverly that discovery seemed impossible. He shot through the window at night while his enemy was reading a newspaper, and then faded away in the darkness leaving the dead man to be discovered hours afterward. As I look back over my twenty-one years on the bench and my previous experience at the bar, I am amazed to find how often the adage, "Murder will out" is verified. Out of the empty blue sky comes a lightning flash and the assassin stands revealed. He is not always convicted in the courts but he is disclosed by Heaven. So on the trial Schultz, for all his cleverness, was proven guilty beyond the shadow of a doubt. But the judge, in charging the jury, among other degrees of homicide, defined the crime of manslaughter, and the jury, following that mawkish sentimentality which is in itself a disrespect for law, found the defendant guilty of only manslaughter instead of the higher crime. Now, our Supreme Court pointed out that as Schultz was guilty of murder or nothing for the court

to talk about manslaughter was error, and although the error had saved the defendant's life, still he had a right to complain and a new trial was ordered. Now in the next trial he couldn't be tried for murder again because it is the law that by finding him guilty of manslaughter he was found not guilty of murder, and he couldn't be found guilty of manslaughter because the Supreme Court said he was guilty of murder or nothing. All that could be done was to open the prison doors and let the acknowledged assassin go his way free as air.

An Italian woman in Brooklyn had saved \$7000. One day a man named Bertilini, representing himself as a gas inspector, gained entrance to her apartment. Two others followed him. They bound and gagged the woman, took her money and fled. In this money were fifty \$50 bills. A clear headed young girl on the street saw them as they entered and spoke to Bertilini. The victim positively identified him. He was found with 14 \$50 bills in his possession. In the natural course of Bertilini's life he would never have come honestly into the possession of one \$50 bill let alone fourteen. He didn't take the stand to explain anything. His relations tried to put up an alibi

but the State's Attorney shot it to pieces and he was convicted. But the Supreme Court (an Appellate Division) last February set aside the conviction because when this young girl was at the police court and first caught sight of Bertilini in a crowd of others, she turned to a policeman and said "That's the one," and that remark made to the policeman out of the hearing of the defendant was told on the trial. In any continental country it would have been vital evidence under the circumstances. It showed that the girl, the first moment she saw the culprit, identified him. Besides the Court said possession of the fifty dollar bills didn't amount to anything because they were not identified as the ones stolen.

The better the lawyer usually the harder he sticks for the old system. So the Supreme Court of the United States is among its most steadfast supporters.

One Brown, a bad man from Oklahoma, called a deputy sheriff out of bed one night to slay him and shot him dead. Three times the Supreme Court of the United States in six years of trials, on the merest technicalities, reversed convictions against Brown, until the prosecutors, wearied out, at last accepted a plea of guilty to manslaughter.

Six times on technicalities the Supreme Court of Alabama reversed convictions of a murdered until the prosecutor at last arose in court and dismissed the case, because, as he stated, he despaired of being able so to try the case as to make it hold against error in the Supreme Court.

✓ Thirty years or so ago the people of this State grew tired of the old system and started in to wipe it out. Among other wise things they did was to enact through their legislature, "After hearing an appeal the court must give judgement without regard to technical errors or defects or exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties." (542 Criminal Code*) Now, you think that means that the upper court will look over a case that comes before it and try to do justice in that case without regard to technicalities. I think so too. But the Court of Appeals of this State took a running kick at that statute and when they got through with it all that was left of any such idea as that wouldn't wad a gun. Oh, yes, the statute is all right, it said in the Corry case (148 N.Y. 494) but if any error is committed on the trial in the rejection of proper evidence or in the admission of proper evidence, requires a reversal even when the upper court itself without the error would have found the defendant guilty, for if any material error is committed then the state must show that by no possibility could it have harmed the defendant. Then there must be another trial. This statute the Court of Appeals says simply declares the common law.

Now statutes are sometimes passed to declare the common law, but never unless there is some doubt. There never was the slightest doubt about the doctrine of reversible error in this State. There never was the slightest reason for such a declaratory statute. The late Justice Miller, one of the soundest lawyers and one of the bravest minded judges that ever graced the Supreme Court, just before his death made solemn protest against the courts of the country overruling the will of the people by setting aside their laws; and these decisions of the New York Court of Appeals justify the stern reproof of that great jurist.

We have no time to go into the civil side of your practice this afternoon, nor is there any need to speak of what is so violently agitated. But it seems to me that your system resembles a good deal a golf links laid out by some mad enthusiast so filled with bunkers and ditches and every sort of impediment, that the chief merit of the game is in the multitude of its hazards. In a stockholders' action in Rochester, there were over twenty motions and appeals with hearings and arguments before twenty-two judges, and these hearings actually occupied over 200 days. Judge Rodenbeck of Rochester, went through the cases in 215 New York Appeals,

and finds that the average length of time between the commencement of the actions there reported and their decision was five and a half years. The shortest time was one year and eight months, and the longest case was over fifteen years.

David Dudley Field, a great lawyer, prepared a code for New York of 391 sections. It has grown to 3384. The worst law is the uncertain law. The severest censure which history makes against Nero is that he had his laws written in small letters and nailed so high on the streets that they couldn't be read. Almost everyone of these 3300 sections has had to be construed over and over again by the courts, and then the decisions construing these sections had to be themselves construed. Paragraph 483 provides that causes of action shall be stated separately and numbered. That simple section has been before the upper courts to find out what it means 267 times; the section on joinder of causes of action has been interpreted 485 times; the section providing who may demur has been construed 1100 times. Why is not this law respected in New York?

I hold in my hands a little contrivance which formerly was considered a great instrument in making the cross examination of a witness successful. In fact it

would make the ordinary man say almost anything you wished him to say. It was used last on the trial of Principal Carstairs, one of the Covenanters in Edinburg in 1682. By continuing to twist the blood spurted from between the nails and the bone cracked and crushed.

I tell you, gentlemen, that your present system is an unfitted to the times, as unsuited for its purpose, as absurd in its reason, as inexcusable for this century as this thumb-screw. Well now, who are to blame? Who are the traitors to justice? Right here I lose my friends. First of all the judges on the bench and the lawyers at the bar. Those most to blame for the failure of justice are those who have justice in their keeping.

Oh, no one stands before me in respect and admiration for the profession of the law. I was born into and shall remain in its service till I die. I believe with Mr. Justice Brewer. Blot out from American history the achievements of the American lawyer, and you take from that history half its glory. It was a lawyer's hand that wrote the declaration of independence. It was the hands of lawyers and no others that lifted into place stone by stone that immortal, that incomparable fabric, the American constitution.

Then too, another thing almost forgotten, the lawyers of the country officered largely the volunteer army of the new Republic. Their genius conceived, their swords defended, and so in every war since, they have captained largely the volunteer soldiers of the nation. In every community in time of peace they lead in every public movement. Three fourths of our presidents have been taken from that small profession. And how do they attain to this eminence? They earn it! You go into your lawyer's office and leave there your title to your lands, your fortune, your reputation, maybe your life, and never ask for securities, and not once in a thousand times is that trust betrayed. No other profession is so trusted.

All this I claim with pride for my profession, but I come to you this afternoon with this bitter complaint against the profession: It will not reform the law left to itself, it only tinkers with reform, puts a thin patch on a rusty hole. Every great reform of the law has been affected, not with the assistance, but in spite of the profession of the law. Every great reform of the law has been made, not with the assistance of, but in spite of the opposition. I know a judge should be careful of his public statements, and he above others ought not to make

accusations unless he is ready to make good. Unfortunately it is too easy to make good. For fifty years the English people engaged in a continuous struggle to reform their law. A few great lawyers who also were great men headed the movement, but the solid body of the bench and bar opposed it. Finally two of the greatest statesmen of modern times took up the fight--Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield. Eleven of the thirteen judges of the high court wrote the house of commons protesting against the changes in the law. The great Justice Parke threatened to resign if the reform bills passed. The bills passed but the Justice did not resign. The British people took their axes and cut away the tangled briar that through centuries had prevented the feet of justice; they threw open the windows of the court houses and let the sunshine of British common sense shine upon the administration of their laws, and so in a glorious way brought security, business stability and honor to the British people.

Unfortunately in this country the making of the laws is absolutely in the hands of the lawyers. More than one-third of the members of the state legislatures are lawyers; one-third in numbers, but because of their knowledge of statutes, their fluency of debate, their ability,

they head all the important committees, and control generally the country's legislation. More than that. Every bill for a reform of the law must first pass through two judiciary committees composed altogether of lawyers; its fate is absolutely in their hands. In the 1918 congress out of a total of 96 members of the Senate, 76 were lawyers. Of the 512 members of the House 382 were members of the legal profession. For 75 years the lawyers have had absolute control of the law-making machinery of the country; through 75 years their fellow citizens have asked them to simplify the law; for almost a century we have promised to do it. We have had the power to do so. No one else understands the subject, and we have not reformed the law. Now who is to blame for it?

Some seven years ago a great lay society in Chicago did me the honor to send me abroad to study the differences in our procedure. I was taken in hand by Sir Wilfred Lawton, the attorney general, and put in charge of one of the master's of the law courts. I sat with Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, and had several conferences with Lord Sanborne, the Lord Chancellor, and for four months I went through the boiler works of English jurisprudence.

Returning home with four simple propositions, I laid them before the best body of experts I could get--

my fellow judges in Chicago--and there were some great lawyers there upon the bench. These propositions were not my own mind you, but enactments that for thirty years had brought light and honor and swift justice into the British courts. We changed a word here and there and then we began going to the legislatures with them. Always a courteous hearing, always beaten - beaten by the lawyers who were legislators. Five years ago I was invited to address a great meeting of lawyers from all over the country in the city of Chicago. They beat me again, as I knew they would, but when they finished I arose and said - and what I said that afternoon is my only excuse for claiming your attention today: "Gentlemen of the bar," I said, "I have come before bar associations for the last time. I have gone before committees of the legislature, as these committees are now constituted, for the last time. Henceforth whenever I can get an audience I am going to the people, to my fellow citizens in my poor way. I shall advise them - make lawyers presidents if you wish, make them secretaries of state, make them generals in your armies, but for a time at least send farmers to the legislature, send business men to the legislature, open the windows of your court houses and let the plain common sense of the

people of the Empire State light up the administration of your law. Oh, if you have a lawyer here who believes in the strong new order, who has the brain broad enough to cover the field and courage enough to stand against his profession, he is invaluable above all others - take him. But whomever you take see to it that he stands for the simplification of the law; that he believes making the laws respected by making the law respectable. Let him stand for this, that all laws and rules of practice procedure shall be directory only and not mandatory; that every law shall fit the case and not the case distorted and compressed to fit the law; that the law shall be not an iron mould into which justice must be squeezed and hammered, but the natural cradle and the couch of right and truth.

Now then, I have been pretty hard upon my profession this afternoon, but some of you gentlemen have enjoyed immensely every blow given to it. But let me ask you, are there any other traitors of Justice here? How many of you gentlemen who, when Justice called on you for help, when she asked you to go serve her in the jury box, dodged, jumped the bounty, as it were. I tell you that there is only one day, if that day ever comes, when you will perform a higher duty to your neighbor, to your

family and to your nation, than when you go into the jury box, and that day will be when you shoulder your gun and march off under your country's flag to meet its danger.

Well, maybe you did go to serve. If so, I can hear what you said to your wife that morning as you started off. "I've got to go down there and serve on that jury, blame it! I can't get off any more. Oh, well, I'll go, but don't let them bring any criminals before me. I'll be a bad man on criminals. I'd just like to try a burglar, just once." And you imagine that a burglar is a giant of a fellow with black bushy whiskers like Bill Sykes, The first case you are called into is a burglary cas, and a slip of a boy glides in from the prison entrance and sits at the table. He is dressed in the best suit of clothes his poor but no doubt honest people could buy for him to be tried in, his face is white with the prison pallor and you thought, "That young fellow is too harmless looking to be a burglar. Why he looks just like any neighbor's boy." You see the old lady with the black shawl that I spoke about too; you realize who she is and you feel pretty sorry for her. All the fight has gone out of his face now and all the meanness out of his eyes because he's trapped now and frightened. He looks up at you so appeal-

ingly that you feel sorrier than ever. Presently the man whose house was burglarized goes on the witness stand. It's his first experience there and he's easily rattled. The lawyer for the defense bullyrags him and buffets him until he isn't quite sure whether it's the prisoner or he himself that's on trial for burglarizing his own house, so he falls into little contradictions and inconsistencies.

Then comes that last plea for mercy--for just one more chance. You don't know how many chances he has had already--you know he is guilty, yet what do you do? You hang your fluttering consciences on the little contradictions in the testimony and you find him not guilty. What does that mean? You have broken your oaths; you have betrayed justice; you have encouraged crime. Oh, it is true that these technicalities have done much to kill fear of the law in the hearts of wicked men, and yet of the American citizen had gone into the jury box and performed his fearless duty; if he had administered justice without caring for the consequences; if he had put his oath above his own mawkish sentiments; if he had taught respect for the law to wicked men and murderous women, without regard to sex or to station in life, the American form of government would not be mocked as that of a lawless nation, but would stand without

rival among the nations in any art, or reput of peace.

Men of New York, do you realize what the world says of your fathers? Do you realize that from the days of the civil war, no state in all this Union had more splendid reput~~e~~ for courage and for ready patriotic courage, than the soldiers of the Empire State. They say, that whenever, upon the southern fields a soldier fell under the banners of this mighty State, there was always some boy up here in these valleys ready to take his place - ready to spring from between the handles of his plow, up from his school desk, or work bench, out from behind the counter, to go down to southern fields to take the vacant place in the ranks, there to die if need be for justice' sake.

Men of New York, your State is calling to you now, not to die for her but to live for her, to go into the jury box and rescue her good name and to vindicate her honor. If the most unpopular man in this community comes before you there, charged with the most unpopular crime, and all the world is howling for his blood, but he be not proven guilty, let him go. Have the courage of your fathers. Set him free, no matter what the consequence. The law is better enforced by protecting innocence than it it by punishing guilt, but if the most popular or most powerful man comes

before you and he's wrong, let your verdict speak the everlasting truth - say he's wrong, no matter who it hurts or helps; above all be true to your oath, be true to the law, be faithful to your incomparable country . Bring respect upon the law first by simplifying the law, by making the law respectable, bring respect upon the law by enforcing the law.

A word to the third and last class of those responsible and I am done. We men may agitate and plan and legislate, but unless the mothers of New York put their all-powerful hands to this task we work in vain. There never was a movement worth the while that didn't have its rest and shelter place beside the fireside. Mothers of Perry, you have taught your children to obey God, to love their parents, but have you taught them to respect the laws of their country. Oh, I tell you it is necessary- necessary- for their country's sake and for their own discipline in after years. And the primer lesson - the alphabet of respect for their country's laws - is to make them respect your law, to obey implicitly the law of the home, the law of the father, the rule of the mother. I have lived a long time, and I have never yet seen a disobedient boy who grew

up to be a successful man. I have lived a long time, and I have never yet seen a disobedient girl who grew up to be the successful ruler of an orderly home, and the happy queen of a happy household. Mothers of Perry, when you go home tonight and take your little boy upon your knee, remember that the day will come when he will be tempted to break the law. Perhaps he may walk within the shadow or prison towers; perhaps it is the civil law he will be tempted to break, and cruelly wrong some neighbor. And remember too, that when that temptation comes you will not be there to help him - then you will be far away and cold perhaps. But you can help him tonight. You can help your little girl tonight. You can put coats of mail about them now, against which in other days the shafts of temptation will break splintered and powerless. Teach them to obey the law; teach them to obey the law of the home, the mother's law, the father's law; teach them to obey God's law.

The hand of the law rests so lightly upon us in this favored land that we scarcely feel its touch; we hardly realize the need for justice until that crashing need falls like a bolt from the blue. It was seven years ago, in the trial of a noted case, that a young man turned to

me in the jury box and said: "Your honor, I don't think I would make a good juror in this case; I belong to a labor union, and if the interests of the union come in conflict with the law, I would still be in favor of the union."

I said a few words to him that seemed so evident than as not to be worthy of much note, and was surprised to see what I said printed in all the Chicago newspapers next morning. Very soon they began coming back to me in press clippings from all over the country. I will tell you what they were: "Young man," I said, "the Union can't be as true a friend to you as the law. Why your own parents weren't as good friends to you as the law. Do you realize that the law stood outside your house all night last night and watched while you slept, and that if it hadn't done so, surely, surely some one would have entered before morning and taken everything you have worth taking. If it weren't for the law, some one stronger than you, who wanted them, before you went home this evening, would take the very shoes from off your feet. Why the law stood at your bedside when you were born, yes, made careful guard for your coming; and from that instant to this, through all your life, has walked watchful at your side to keep you from danger.

And when you come to die, it will stand by your bedside, guarding your latest breath, and after, it will stand sentinel through the years and the centuries, shielding your forgotten grave. Will the union do as much? Have you any friend so true, so gentle, so helpful, as the law? And what does this great gentle friend ask from you in return? Why, only two things: First, that you shall help it once in a great while when it is doing this service for your neighbor; second, that you will do unto others as you would be done by. Young man, you have no friend on earth like the law; Turn to the law with new respect, yes, as Lincoln said, 'Learn to love the Law'."

Oh, ladies and gentlemen, may I leave that message here today; turn to the law with new respect, yes, learn to love the law. You are not my jury, you are my clients. I have traveled the wise world over, and have seen the people of all civilized lands; but there is no people like you, my people--no people so good, no people so generous, no people so wise, no people so brave. And thank God there is one quality left us yet, that is lost to most other races of the earth: The power to look our failings in the face, to speak publicly about them, to grapple with them.

Let's you and I, the thinking women and the thinking men of New York and Illinois and California, of every state in this miracle working land, join together in this new thought of reverence to the law. Underneath its accidental covering of technicality, it remains as of old Heaven hallowed justice, in the last analysis, you and I, no matter how rich or powerful, have no other protector or refuge.

As Theodore Hook says: "Of the law it must be acknowledged that her seat is the bosom of God and her voice is the harmony of the world. All things in Heaven and on earth do her homage, the least as feeling her care, the highest as not beyond the reach of her power. Angels and men and creatures of all conditions soever unite in proclaiming her the mother of Peace and Joy."

And now for more than an hour and a half I have kept you here listening to the discussion of a dry, technical subject; but please remember, paying you the highest compliment a public speaker ever pays to an audience, I have told you no funny stories, painted you no eloquent word pictures, nor in any way tried to be entertaining. It would almost seem that I didn't care to please you, although you know I have been straining every effort to

gain your friendship, and you have deserved that high compliment. You have listened, listened with an attention that goes near to my heart, which I assure you is my reward for today, and will be my inspiration tomorrow. Long as you have stayed, I regret that it only remains for me to wish you and beautiful little Perry good luck and good bye.

over

(Mr. Brennan speaking)

Oh what a great and glorious thing for the law-abiding people of this country to have such men on the bench as the Honorable Judge Landis, Carpenter and Anderson, the Honorable Judge Marcus Kavanaugh and other men of similar character, principle, wisdom and courage!

The Nation is blessed in having such noble men at the helm of this great department at Washington as the Honorable A. Mitchel Palmer and his able, "fighting" assistant, Francis P. Garvin.

The American People, which is characteristic, do not realize what great and good work they have done, and probably will never appreciate it until after they have gone.

JTS:CEH

January 13, 1920.

Brennan,

Federal Building.

Chicago, Ill.

The Bureau desires two competent special agents to assist Judge Anderson, Indianapolis, investigating work. Can you furnish them? Answer. One.

BURKE, Chief.

JTS:CBH

January 13, 1920;

Edw. J. Brennan, Esq.,

Box #455,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to notify you that Director Flynn has increased the salaries of the following Special Agents:

Hibbard	- - - -to - - - -	\$6
Rosin	- - - -" - - - -	7
Peyronnin	- - - -" - - - -	7
Hughes	- - - -" - - - -	5
Kahn	- - - -" - - - -	6
Loebl	- - - -" - - - -	7

All of these increases are effective beginning January 1st, 1920, and will be shown in the salary checks at the close of the present month. The headquarters is made Chicago.

You are authorized to notify Special Agent Rosin who has heretofore been attached to the Springfield, Ill., office that he is regularly assigned to the Chicago office. He will remain with you.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

JTS:HEJ

January 10, 1920.

E.J. Brennan, Esq.,
Box #455,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith a check on the
"Special Fund" for \$925.66, to meet certain
expenses incident to the recent coal strike.

Please send at once the customary
receipt and see that the disbursements are
properly accounted for on blue slips.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.



January 7, 1920.

MR. HOOVER:

Referring to the attached memorandum relative to the Misses Faerber, these two young ladies have been appointed and entered on duty in the Chicago office January 1, 1920.

F. B.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1920

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JRH:MH

January 6, 1920

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BURKE

I am attaching hereto a telegram received from Mr. Brennan concerning the appointment of the Misses Faerber. Sometime ago I wrote you a memorandum on this matter and called to your attention the fact that services of the Misses Faerber were needed, in addition to one other stenographer.

In view of the increased amount of work which will exist in the Chicago office after the arrests of the Communists, I would suggest that if the appointments of the Misses Faerber have not already been made, that same be given immediate attention.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

L. O. D.

Jan - 1 - 1920

Appointments papers
Complete &.

14wa 66 gort count dash

Chicago, Ills. December 24, 1919

Burke,

Department Justice,

Washington

One stop referring to your letter December second initialed

MIC-CRH concerning the appointment stenographers Marie and

Leona Faerber please advise immediately whether or not they

have been appointed and will report here for duty January

second period five stop unable to secure competent efficient

and satisfactory stenographers for just temporary work.

Brennan

1 41 P.M.

14
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455,
Chicago, Illinois.

December 20, 1919.

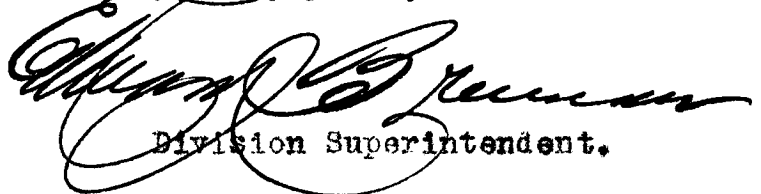
MR. GEORGE F. LAMB,
P.O. Box 241,
New York, N.Y.

RE: LOUIS C. FRAINA

Dear Sir:

We have been informed that the above named subject Louis C. Fraina whom it is said is wanted by the State authorities in New York has crossed the border and is now employed by A. Gale, editor of the Anarchist, Gale's Magazine of Mexico City Mexico.

Very truly yours,


Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

Edw. J. Brennan

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

REFER TO INITIALS
WHEN REPLYING

WEST WING FIFTH FLOOR
FEDERAL BUILDING
TELEPHONE HARRISON 4700

United States Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

OFFICE OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT
CHICAGO

Dec. 16, 1919.



*7/11/20
file*

FRANK BURKE, Esq.,
Assistant Director & Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The following named persons who have been employed as ~~confidential~~ informants in the coal fields were called in from the fields and entered upon the duties of special employes temporarily at a per diem of \$5.00 a day from December 16th, 1919:

b7D



Very truly yours,

Edw. J. Brennan

Edward J. Brennan
Division Superintendent.

R. J. P.

EJB/DD



R. J. P.

Edw. J. Brennan

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

859 FEDERAL BUILDING
TELEPHONE HARRISON 4700

United States Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

OFFICE OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT
CHICAGO

Dec. 4, 1919.

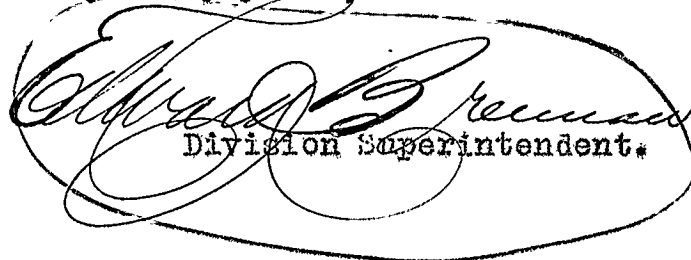
FRANK BURKE, Esq.,
Assistant Director & Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of again calling your attention to my recommendations for increases in compensation of certain employees of this Bureau in the Chicago division, and beg to be pardoned for my apparant persistency, but I cannot resist calling your attention to these faithful employees.

I am enclosing you herewith copy of my letters of October 21st and 30th, 1919, and earnestly and urgently recommend that Special Agents James P. Rooney's compensation be increased to \$9.00 per day, Agent August H. Loula and Jacob Spolansky and Thos. F. Mullen be increased to \$7.00 per day, and that Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Chief Clerk be increased to \$125.00 per month.

Very truly yours,


Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

United States Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

OFFICE OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT
CHICAGO

Nov. 26, 1919.

MR. J. E. HOOVER,
Bureau of Investigation,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:--

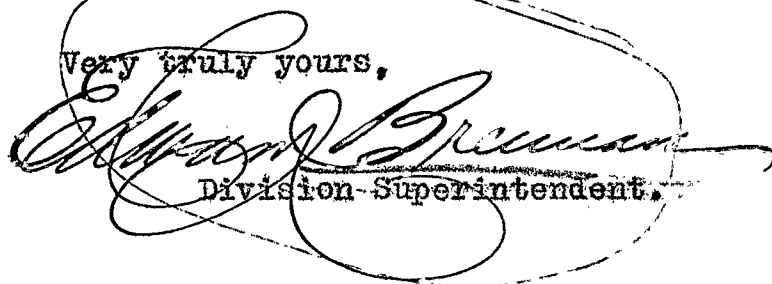
When in Washington last you will no doubt remember of advising me not to hesitate to call on the bureau, by wire if necessary, when it was, in my judgment, necessary to make certain expenditures in running down the radicals.

I am positive that there is no other agent in charge or division superintendent more modest in requests for expenditures ~~for~~ this work or any other work than myself.

Recently, in rounding up some thirteen or fourteen members of the Union of Russian Workers on the night of Nov. 7, 1919, as per your instructions, it was absolutely necessary for me to expend the sum of \$6.00 in payment to a person to run the elevator from midnight until six o'clock in the morning. It was also necessary for me to purchase stenographers note books which amounted to \$2.10. The agents detailed on this work together with my assistant and myself were obliged to pay for our supper down town.

I have been advised by the Chief Clerk's Department that all of the above mentioned money will have to come out of my own pocket. This is only a sample of a great number of times which we were called upon to pay out money to expedite matters to the interest of the public good out of our own pockets.

Very truly yours,


Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

WJN:SVL

November 17, 1919

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Division Superintendent,
Box 455,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

The Department is in receipt of a letter from United States Attorney Hensley at St. Louis, requesting that you be present six days in advance of December 8th, upon which date the case of the United States vs. Wecke has been set for hearing. This request has been communicated to the Bureau.

Will you kindly advise me if your affairs at Chicago can be so arranged as to permit your presence at St. Louis for this length of time. If there are any matters which you can communicate to the United States Attorney which will be helpful to him, you will please do so. The Bureau realizes the necessity of your presence at Chicago under existing conditions, but feels that this case is of sufficient importance to warrant you to proceed to St. Louis, if affairs at Chicago are such as to permit your leaving, in time to be present at St. Louis on or about December 2nd.

Please advise the Bureau as to your judgment in this matter immediately.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Director and
Chief.

W
16wa 47 govt

Chicago Ill October 30, 1919.

Burke

Department Justice,

Washington.

Immediate authorisation requested employ temporarily ☐

☐ confidential informant at five dollars per
day and Thomas J. O'Grady as special employee at per diem
five dollars per day. Agent Loebl formerly St. Louis division
has reported to this office this morning.

b7D

BRENNAN

12 20 P.M.

M768

✓

October 30, 1919.

Brennan
Federal building, Chicago

Authorize employ temporarily Auklet Tamup
five dollars per day and Thomas Jay Ogrady
special agent five dollars per day

BURKE

Change back to Special Employee



16wa 47 govt

Chicago, Ills. October 30, 1919

Burke,

Department Justice,

Washington,

Immediate ^Rauthorization requested employ temporarily Auklet
tamup farandole switch proponad at five dollars per day and
Thomas J. OGrady as special employe at per diem five dollars
per day. stop Agent Loeb1 formerly StLouis division has
reported to this office this morning.

Brennan

12 20 P.M.

JTS:MPH

October 24, 1919.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Box 455,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

The Bureau has received your letter of the 21st instant, making recommendation for increase in compensation of a number of clerical employees in your office.

The same will be given careful consideration in connection with a readjustment in the salaries of such employees throughout the service.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

✓ 4 ✓

JTS:MPH

[Handwritten signature]

October 25, 1919.

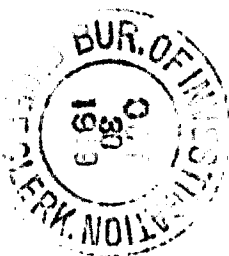
Brennan,
Federal Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Authorized use extra fare Pennsylvania train.

One.

BURKE,

Chief.



27wa 2o govt

Chicago, Ills. October 24, 1919

Burke,

Department Justice,

Washington

Authority requested to leave on extra fare train Pennsylvania
twelve forty P.M., Sunday for Washington.

Brennan

3 53 P.M.

5wa 35 govt

Chicago, Ills. October 21, 1919

Frank Burke, Esq.

Department of Justice,

Washington, D.C.

My wife sick in StLouis her father died last evening will be
buried tomorrow stop Compelled to leave for there tonight and
return here Friday morning.

Brennan

10 43 A.M.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Box 455
Chicago, Illinois.
October 21, 1919

FRANK BURKE, Esquire,
Assistant Director and Chief,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with your letter of October 17,
a copy of which is hereto attached, I am enclosing here-
with accounts covering the periods between August 20th
and August 31st, 1919 and September 1st, and September
31st, 1919.

These are accounts of Confidential Informant
[redacted]. He is badly in need of funds, and it is respect-
fully requested that you will please have this account
expedited at the earliest possible moment and checks
for same forwarded to him, in my care, as soon as possible.

b7D

Very truly yours


DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

EJB
VD

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

Washington

Oct. 17, 1919.

C O P Y

Address Reply to Director
Bureau of Investigation
and refer to Initials.

LGS-MO'B

[Redacted]
[Redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

b7D

Dear Sir:

With reference to the enclosed account covering the period August 20th to September 30th, 1919, you are advised that same should be rerendered, one account to cover period August 20th to August 31st and the other September 1st to September 30th inclusive. The regulations as outlined in Departmental circular #486 contained on the back of the voucher states, under article 9, "All accounts to be rendered monthly". It is therefore requested that you restate same as requested above.

Yours very truly

(signed) Frank Burke,

Assistant Director
and Chief.

Enclosure 13150

JTS-LOB

September 30, 1919.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
~~P. O. Box 400,~~
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

In Re: Increases in Compensation.

Director Flynn has received your letter of the 24th instant, with enclosure, recommending increase in compensation for certain of the Bureau Force in your Division, not covered by his previous account. He is giving instructions today to increase the salary of John P. Folsom from \$5. per day to \$7. per day; M. F. Burges from \$5. per day to \$7. per day; F. C. Bryson from \$5. per day to \$7. per day; L. T. Plummer from \$6. per day to \$8. per day; A. G. Jamie from \$5. per day to \$7. per day; Royal M. Allen from \$5. per day to \$7. per day, and Maurice Wolf from \$4. per day to \$6. per day.

Furthermore, he is directing that the designation of all those now known as Special Employees be changed to Special Agent; is making Chicago the headquarters of all, and is allowing a per diem of \$4. per day in lieu of subsistence when absent from headquarters. The increases in salaries and changes in designation, as well as headquarters, will all take effect October 1, 1919.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Director and Chief.

JTS:MDH

September 27, 1919.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Box 455,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has received your letter of the 24th instant, in which you discuss administrative matters in your office and make recommendations with regard to the salaries of seven Special Agents.

Your letter will be brought to the attention of Director Flynn, who gives personal consideration to such matters.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

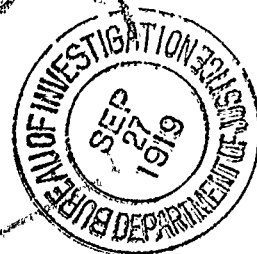
M.W.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455,

Chicago, Illinois



7/15

FRANK BURKE, Esq.,
Assistant Director & Chief
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

ATTENTION MR. J. ARTHUR RUSSELL

Dear Sir:

Adverting to your letter of Sept. 23rd, 1919,
initialled JAR-WAS MO'B, copy of which is hereto
attached concerning official announcement of my
official headquarters from St. Louis, Mo. to Chicago
Ill. effective Sept. 15, 1919.

I arrived here on the morning of July 14, 1919,
and have been absent from St. Louis every day to
Sept. 15 except August 3rd, 4th, and 5th, when I was
in St. Louis. It is needless for me to explain, I
think, the great expense that I have been under since
my arrival here in Chicago - have been unable to obtain
apartments for my family and will not be able to until
the 3rd of next month. Have been put to a great expense
in maintaining my home in St. Louis and my subsistence
here in Chicago.

I am enclosing herewith an account covering the
period from July 14th to Sept. 15th for allowance in
lieu of subsistence which I think, under the circum-
stances I am entitled to receive.

Very truly yours,

EJB/DD

Charles J. Brennan
Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
AND REFER TO INITIALS.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington.

JTS:HLJ

September 22, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RUSSELL.

Confirming telephone conversation this morning, - please prepare the proper letter notifying Mr. Brennan, in charge at Chicago, that subsistence was discontinued after the 15th instant, and that his headquarters from that date will be Chicago, and he will be entitled to subsistence only when absent from Chicago.

J. T. Suter

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. BOX 455,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Sept. 24, 1919

MR. FRANK BURKE,
Assistant Director & Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Shortly after my assuming the duties of Division Superintendent of this Chicago division I disposed with the services of four detective sergeants police department, who with two others had been assigned to this office to cooperate directly in making investigations of certain violations of the federal laws the enforcement of same being charged to this department. It has been previously arranged that the expenses incurred by these officers, which amounted to about \$25.00 a month each would be reimbursed by this bureau. At present there are two assigned here which are essential for the good and efficient work and closer cooperation on certain matters. By this arrangement I have saved about \$100. a month.

Have discontinued the services of three trunk lines of the telephone service in this office, which will be a saving of about \$600. a year.

There has been up until recently in this office a designated Assistant Division Superintendent and another agent assigned as an assistant to the Division Superintendent who handled general correspondence, assigning of agents and general official matters. Since the resignation of Mr. P. J. Barry who has been the

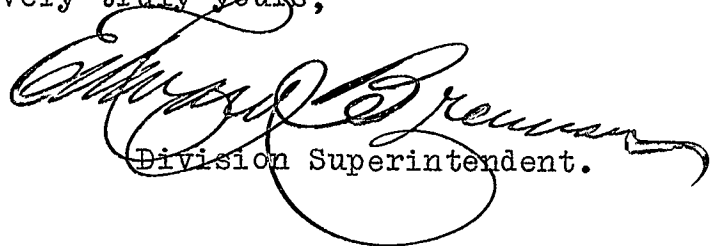
designated Assistant Division Superintendent I have, with Special Agent James P. Rooney, been handling all these matters and will endeavor to handle the office with this assistant instead of the two assistants, thus saving the salary of former Division Superintendent Barry which I hope you can and will apply to the salaries of these much deserved special agents:

1. Agent John P. Folsom 5 2
2. M. F. Burger 5 2
3. L.T.Plummer 6 1
4. S. E. Bryson 5 2
5. A. G. Jamie 5 a
6. Royal N. Allen 5 a
7. Maurice Wolf 4 2

On July 17, 1919, I reported on the records of these men. At that time I recommended certain increases of some six or seven other agents which you so kindly allowed. These men I did not know, but have watched their work and recommended that they be granted a substantial increase in their per diems. They are all worth much more to the bureau at present than a year ago or since the last adjustment of their compensation.

Trusting that you can see your way clear and that the circumstances are such that these agents will be granted an increase in their compensation, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,


Division Superintendent.

EJB/DD

JTS:CEH

August 16, 1919.

Brennan,

Federal Bldg.,

Chicago, Ill.

The Bureau has wired Capron, Peoria,
to tender his resignation effect close business
17th and turn Government property in his possession
over to you.

Burke, Chief.

JTS:MPH

August 14, 1919.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,

Box 455,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

The Bureau has received your letter of the 7th instant, relative to , and you are hereby authorized to employ him as an informant at a salary of \$7.00 a day for a period of from sixty to ninety days.

b7D

I wired you today in this matter as follows:

"Authorized employ informant referred to your letter seventh instant for period stated and at compensation named by you."

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Chicago, Illinois.

August 7, 1919

EJB/MJO

W. J. Flynn, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of July 30th, 1919
relative to , beg to advise you that
I have again personally interviewed this informant and
he stated that he would accept employment of sixty to
ninety days at a per diem of seven dollars working alone
and under my instructions.

Upon receiving further instructions concerning
the employment of this informant I will get in touch
with him immediately and try him out.

Very truly yours,

Edward Brennan
Division Superintendent.

Have Brennan Put
to work at once

WJF

b7D

b7D

7wa 28 govt

Chicago, Ills. August 2, 1919

Burke,

Department Justice,

Washington.

Referring to my letters July sixteenth and twenty fourth
re stenographic and clerical force thank you to please
aid me in this respect.

Brennan

12 40 P.M.

JPL-KPT

July 30th, 1919.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Edward J. Brennan, Esq.,
Division Superintendent,
P. O. Box 455,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your ~~confidential~~ letter of
the 26th inst., relative to , I am
willing to try him for a period of sixty or ninety
days at \$7.00 per diem, provided he works alone and
under your instructions.

Very truly yours,

Director.

b7D

JTS:MPH

July 22, 1919.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,

Box 455,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

The Bureau has received your three letters of the 17th instant, relating to organization matters in your division, and Mr. Flynn will give them careful consideration, communicating with you on the subject.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

ENB:MMC

Chicago, Ills., July 21, 1919.

Wm. J. Flynn, Esq.,
Director and Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: In re: Stenographic and Clerical
Force Chicago Office.

Adverting to my letter of July 16th, 1919, with reference to the stenographic and clerical force in this office, beg to advise that Miss Dorothy Benson, who has been in this office for over a year and a half, has resigned. Miss Margaret Murphy, formerly switchboard operator, has also resigned.

I would thank you very much to please grant me the following requests, ^{and} I am almost certain I will be able to manage this office to your satisfaction and every one concerned:

1. Have Miss Dorothy Donnelly transferred from the St. Louis office to the Chicago office and Miss O'Reilly of St. Louis employed in her place in St. Louis.
2. That I be granted authority to employ Miss Virginia Donnelly at a compensation of \$100.00 a month.

NOTE. These Donnelly ladies are sisters; very capable, efficient and have a general all round experience in office work. Miss Virginia Donnelly is to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Benson.

It is important to this office, and to myself, that I have at least two employes of this

Wm. J. Flynn, Esq.

#2 Chicago, Ills. July 24, 1919
In re: Stenographic and Clerical
Force Chicago Office

character, whom I have explicit confidence in; who are experts in their work and who I know would be loyal to you, the service, and myself every minute. They have worked for me in St. Louis at seventy and eighty dollars a month and were offered time and again, by heads of other departments, one hundred dollars a month, but stayed with the Bureau.

I am extremely and especially anxious for you to make these arrangements: The transfer of Miss Dorothy Donnelly and the employment of Miss Virginia Donnelly.

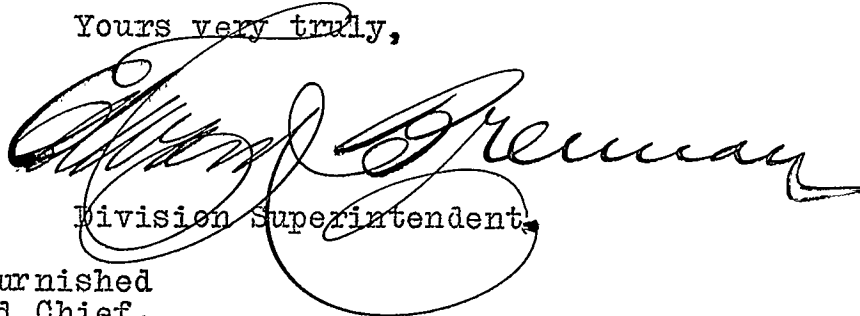
3. Authority to employ temporarily, two file clerks at \$75.00 a month.

4. Have Special Agent Louis Loebel of the St. Louis office sent here to assist particularly in investigation of "radicals" and other work. I would like to have Agent Loebel transferred and attached to this office.

As stated above, grant me these and I think I will be able to handle things here and not bother you very much in the future.

In anticipation of a favorable and early reply, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,


Division Superintendent.

Copy of this letter furnished
Assistant Director and Chief.

EJB-DB

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

Chicago, July 17, 1919.

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a report on the personnel of the employees of the Chicago office.

I am not personally acquainted with the majority of these men. All of them have been in the Bureau over a year. I will be in a better position as we go along, of course, to judge the work of each individual and will from time to time advise you in the premises.

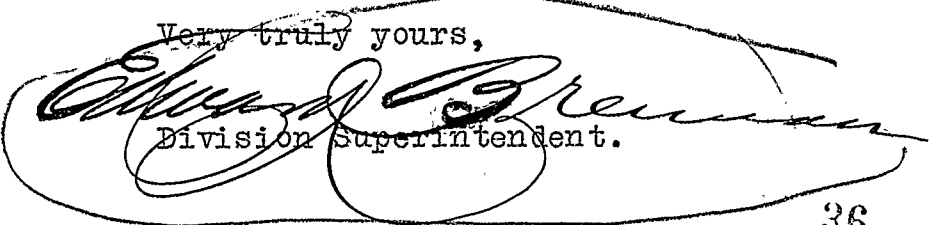
I am extremely anxious to organize an efficient a squad of men as possible to make all the investigations and to run down the bomb outrages, Bolsheviki, I.W.W. and Left Wing activities. They have had no organization here of this kind. I have today assigned the following agents to work, as far as possible, on Bolsheviki matters exclusively:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Special Qualifications</u>
Special Emp. A. H. Loula	- Bohemian, Polish and Slovak Languages
" Agt. B. Kahn	- Russian, Polish and Jewish "
" Emp. P. P. Mindak	- Polish Language
" " J.O. Peyronnin	- French "

It is earnestly requested that you please arrange to have Agent Louis Loebl of St. Louis, Mo. Office of the Bureau, transferred to Chicago temporarily, or, if possible, permanently. With Loebl I am almost certain I can get together a proper organization of this kind within a very short time.

In conclusion I desire to state that I have quite a number of recommendations to make with reference to the increase of compensations of some of the men in this office and will call your attention to this as soon as the Sundry Civil Bill is passed and becomes a law.

Very truly yours,


Division Superintendent.

Enc.

EJB-DB

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Chicago, July 17, 1918.

Frank Burke, Esq.,
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Adverting to the enclosed letter of July 14th and my report of the personnel of the employes of the Chicago Office, I am enclosing list classified by me as I judge these men at this time.

In this connection I desire to state that Agent George H. Bragdon has been for some time on an investigation at Rockford, Illinois, but prior to that time he was for many months detailed at Gary, Indiana. Agent Charles Jenkins has been assigned with Agent Bragdon on an important investigation at Rockford, Illinois.

Agent Stephen E. Bryson has been for many months practically attached to the United States Attorney's office working on the Milk Producers' Association, Milk Producers' Cooperating and Marketing Company, and general food cases.

Special Agent Thomas J. Howe and Special Employee John W. Hughes have been for many months engaged on the I.W.W. cases here and are at present detailed with Special Assistant to the Attorney General Cook.

Agent Lorenzo Plummer has been practically attached to the United States Attorney's office here for some time, working on the Burger and other Socialist cases.

All these agents, six in number, while charged to the Chicago Office, are not and have not been engaged in work originating from this office for many months. The probabilities are it will be some time until any one of them will be released and returned to this office for general work.

As to Special Agent Percy F. Lowder, I am not in a position at this time to classify. It appears that most all his work has been in the office here.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Breckinridge
Division Superintendent.

Enc.

KEY:

A.- Very good all-around
agents; high class work.

B.- Good

C.- Medium good.

D.- Ordinary work.

E.- Shadow and lesser work.

A.

Phillip J. Barry,
Asst. Div. Supt.
Branch Bocock, Special Agent
James P. Rooney " "
Franklin M. Sturgis " "
Thomas J. Howe " "

B.

Royal N. Allen, Special Agt.
Patrick R. Hilliard " "
George H. Bragdon " "
L. T. Plummer " "
S. E. Bryson "? "

C.

Max F. Burger, Special Agent
John P. Folsom, " "
Harley S. Hibbard, " "
James D. Rooney, " Employee
Charles Jenkins, " Agent
Alexander G. Jamie, " "

D.

Patrick J. Fergus, Special Agt.
Bernard Kahn, " "
Peter P. Mindak, " Emp.
Thomas Mullen, " Agt.
James O. Peyronnin, " Emp.
August H. Loula, " "
John W. Hughes, " "

E.

Maurice Wolff, Special Employee
Leon Willis, " "

EJB-DB

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Chicago, July 17, 1919.

Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with Director Flynn's instructions to forward him, as soon as possible, report on the personnel of the Chicago Office, I am enclosing a list of the employees and submitting a report thereon:

PHILLIP J. BARRY:
Asst. Div. Supt.
Compensation \$7 per day.

3644 Pine Grove Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed May 17, 1916.
Age 35 years; married.
Date of last increase, Aug. 1, 1918.

PERCY F. LOWDER:
Special Agent
Compensation \$5 per day.

3201 George St., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed July 13, 1918.
Age 35 years; married, one child.
Eight years with Chicago Herald as newspaper reporter.
Date of last increase, Aug. 1, 1918.

ROYAL N. ALLEN:
Special Agent
Compensation \$5 per day.

5231 Ingleside Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed July 15, 1918.
Age 39 years; married. No children.
Formerly City Passenger Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for 12 years.
(From what I can gather, on account of Agent's acquaintance he has been able to obtain a wonderful lot of information beneficial to this office. His appointment and retention in this office are, however, distasteful to United States Attorney Clyne.)
Date of last increase, Aug. 1, 1918.

BRANCH BOCKOCK:
Special Agent.
Headquarters, Blacks-
burg, Va.; Compensation
\$5 per day. Allowance
in lieu of subsistence
when absent from head-
quarters \$4 per day.

122 North Taylor Av., Oak Park, Ill.
Appointed at Washington as from
Blacksburg, Va., February 15, 1917.
Age 34 years; married, one child.
Worked in Bureau at Charleston, S. C.,
and Atlanta, Ga., prior to his coming
to Chicago, April 5, 1919.
Prior to appointment engaged as teacher

Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

July 17, '19.

- 2 -

BRANCH BOCOCK: Continued.

in business law and methods; also
director of athletics at Virginia
Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg,
Va.

I consider Agent Boccock one of the
best all-around agents in the Chicago
Office.

GEORGE H. BRAGDON:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5.50 per
day.

2400 Colfax St., Evanston, Ill.
Appointed February 13, 1911.
Age 43 years; married.
Date of last increase, Feb., 1914.
Agent Bragdon has been in the service
a number of years. His work has been
satisfactory.

STEPHEN E. BRYSON:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

5047 Winthrop Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed December 19, 1917.
Age 40 years; married.
Formerly City Manager, Home Life
Insurance Co., Chicago.
General Work.

MAX F. BURGER:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

212 North Harlem Av., Oak Park, Ill.
Appointed September 11, 1917.
Age 37; married, 2 children.
Graduate in Law.
Formerly employed in dining car service;
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rd.
Speaks German.
Fair Agent.
Date of last increase, October, 1918.

PATRICK J. FERGUS:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

1439 S. Keeler Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed April 4, 1917.
Age 36 years; married, 3 children.
Last employed, Northwestern Railroad.
Record good.

JOHN PAUL FOLSOM:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

6613 Kimbark Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed May 6, 1918.
Age 42 years; married, 2 children.
Formerly employed Pugh Stores Co.,
Chicago, as traveling store manager.
Has also operated bathing beach.
Record fair.
Date of last increase, Sept., 1918.

Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

July 17, 1919.

- 3 -

HARLEY S. HIBBARD:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

1827 Estes Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed December 18, 1918.
Age 51 years; married, 1 child.
Last employed, Travelers Insurance Co.
Record fair.

PATRICK R. HILLIARD:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

2354 E. 72nd St., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed at Washington, D. C., Nov. 1,
1911.
Age 52 years; married, 2 children (11 and
23)
Lawyer; practiced at Washington.
Date of last increase, April, 1915.

THOMAS J. HOWE:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$7 per day.

4818 Washington Boul., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed September 1917 from Chicago
as Special Employee; subsequently
appointed Special Agent and assigned
to Assistant Attorney General Porter
September, 1918.
Date of last increase, July, 1918.

JOHN W. HUGHES:
Special Employee.
Compensation \$4 per day.

4242 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed November 26, 1917.
Age 38 years; single.
Formerly employed, Albert Pick & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Date of last increase, July 1, 1919.
This Agent has been assigned to Special
Assistant Attorney General Cook on
I.W.W. case.

ALEXANDER G. JAMIE:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

11439 Wallace St., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed October 16, 1918.
Age 36 years; married, 1 child.
Formerly employed, Marshall Field & Co.,
and Special Agent, Pullman Company.
Record good.

CHARLES JENKINS:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

607 N. Larimie St., Chicago, Ill.
Formerly Clerk, headquarters, Bureau of
Investigation. From the position of
Clerk was appointed Special Agent,
Department of Justice, July 1, 1913.
Has been an employe of Department of
Justice for approximately 13 years.
Age 41 years; married, 1 child.
Date of last increase, Jan. 1, 1915.

July 17, 1919.

- 4 -

BERNARD KAHN:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

2324 Thomas St., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed March 15, 1917.
Age 33 years; married, 1 child.
Last employed, Foreign Department,
Chicago Post Office.
Date of last increase, March 1, 1918.
Record good.

MILLS KITCHIN:
Special Agent.
Headquarters, Washing-
ton, D. C.
Compensation \$5 per day.
Allowance in lieu of
subsistence when absent
from headquarters,
\$4 per day.

5700 Kimbark Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed from Washington, D. C.,
April 19, 1919.
Age 37 years; single.
Lawyer.
Last employed, Captain, Infantry, U.S.A.
Good all-around agent.

AUGUST H. LOULA:
Special Employee.
Compensation \$4 per day.

2587 S. Troy St., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed Sept. 12, 1918.
Age 37 years; married, 6 children
(2 to 16 years).
Formerly employed, Chicago Police Dept,
Speaks Bohemian, Polish, Slovenian,
Serbian and some Russian.
Record good.

PETER P. MINDAK:
Special Employee.
Compensation \$6 per day.

1053 N. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed Feb. 9, 1917.
Age 35; married, 1 child.
Former Asst. U. S. Attorney, Chicago,
from November 11, 1911, to January 1, 1916.
Practicing Attorney from January 1 to
February 9, 1917.
Speaks Polish, Russian and Bohemian.
Date of last increase October 1, 1918.
(Appointment of this agent and retention
in office seem to be distasteful to U. S.
Attorney Clyne.)

THOMAS F. MULLEN:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

6503 Kimbark Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed November, 1917.
Age 32 years; single.
Left Department August, 1918 and en-
listed in U. S. Army; went to France.
Returned April 9, 1919, and was reinstated
as Special Agent, this Department, May 14,
1919.
Record good.

July 17, 1919.

- 5 -

JAMES O. PEYRONNIN:
Special Employee.
Compensation \$5 per day.

5648 Calumet Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed August 24, 1917.
Age 35 years; married.
Formerly with U. S. Department of Labor,
Immigration Bureau, Chicago.
Speaks French.
Date of last increase, October, 1918.
Record good.

LORENZO PLUMMER:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$6 per day.

1148 North Shore Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed April 1, 1917.
Age 48 years; married.
Many years with U. S. Immigration Office.
Date of last increase, September 1, 1917.
(This man is and has been during the
greater part of this time, working on
cases in the U. S. Attorney's Office.)
Record good.

JAMES D. ROONEY:
Special Employee.
Compensation \$5 per day.

7815 Carpenter St., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed November 15, 1917.
Age 30 years; married.
Formerly with Pinkerton National
Detective Agency, Chicago.
Date of last increase, November, 1918.
Record good.

JAMES P. ROONEY:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$6 per day.

6028 South Park Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed September 18, 1917.
Age 34 years; married, 1 child.
Formerly with Pinkerton National
Detective Agency, Chicago.
Date of last increase, August 1, 1918.
Good all-around agent.

FRANKLIN M. STURGIS:
Special Agent.
Compensation \$5 per day.

1327 North Shore Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed February 5, 1918.
Age 29 years; married.
Lawyer.
Date of last increase, November 1, 1918.
Very good agent.

LEON WILLIS:
Special Employee.
Compensation \$4 per day.

936 Wilson Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed November 15, 1918.
Age 68 years; married.
Formerly with Western Union Telegraph
Company and Chicago Publishing Company.
Record good.

Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

July 17, 1919.

- 6 -

MAURICE WOLFF:
Special Employee.
Compensation \$4 per day.

4506 Magnolia Av., Chicago, Ill.
Appointed August 13, 1918.
Age 47 years; married, 1 child,
Formerly with Pinkerton National
Detective Agency, Chicago.
Good shadower.

Very truly yours,

Division Superintendent.

LIST OF BUREAU EMPLOYEES
Chicago, Ill.

July 17, 1919.

BARRY, PHILLIP J., Assistant Division Superintendent.

LOWDER, PERCY F., Special Agent.

ALLEN, Royal N., " "

BOCOCK, BRANCH, " "

BRAGDON, GEORGE H., " " (Assigned at Rockford, Ill.)

BRYSON, STEPHEN E., " " (Assigned to U.S. Atty.'s Office)

BURGER, MAX F., " "

FERGUS, PATRICK J., " "

FOLSOM, JOHN P., " "

HIBBARD, HARLEY S., " "

HILLIARD, PATRICK R., " "

HOWE, THOMAS J., " " (Assigned to U.S. Atty.'s Office,
I.W.W.)

HUGHES, JOHN W., " Employee (Assigned to U. S. Atty.'s Office,
I.W.W.)

JAMIE, ALEXANDER G., " Agent

JENKINS, CHARLES, " " (Assigned at Rockford, Ill.)

KAHN, BERNARD, " "

KITCHIN, MILLS, " "

LOULA, AUGUST H., " Employee

MINDAK, PETER P., " "

MULLEN, THOMAS F., " Agent

PEYRONNIN, JAMES O., " Employee

PLUMMER, LORENZO, " Agent (Assigned to U. S. Atty.'s Office)

ROONEY, JAMES D., " Employee

ROONEY, JAMES D., " Agent

STURGIS, FRANKLIN M., " "

WILLIS, LEON, " Employee

WOLFF, MAURICE, " "

EJB-DB

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Chicago, July 16, 1919.



J. T. Suter, Esq.,
Acting Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing, herewith, memorandum concerning the stenographic and clerical force of this Bureau.

In short, I will say that this force is in a rather deplorable condition. It is absolutely necessary that we should have at least two more stenographers and one or two file clerks at the earliest possible moment.

In this connection it is requested that Miss Dorothy Donnelly, stenographer in the office of this Bureau at St. Louis, Mo., be transferred to the Chicago Office, and that I be authorized to employ another stenographer at a compensation of \$100 per month.

I would like to have this matter attended to immediately for the reason that I understand one of the young ladies is about to tender her resignation as stenographer in this Bureau.

In anticipation of an early reply, I am

Very truly yours,


Division Superintendent.

Enc.

EJB-DB

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Chicago, July 16, 1919.



J. T. Suter, Esq.,
Acting Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

[Handwritten signature]

Dear Sir:

In re Stenographic and Clerical Force,
of Bureau Office, Chicago, Ill.

I respectfully beg to submit the following names of those constituting the stenographic and clerical force of the Bureau Office at Chicago, indicating the duties to which they should be most properly assigned and certain recommendations for additions to this force:

(A) Miss M. J. Oglesbee:

Appointed July 11, 1916, Compensation
\$100 per month.

General clerical work, supervision confidential file and acting in capacity of Chief Clerk.

FILE CLERKS

(B) Miss V. Populorum:

Appointed May 15, 1917, Compensation
\$100 per month.

(C) Miss Fannie Johnson:

Appointed January 1, 1918, Compensation
\$70 per month.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR

(D) Miss M. Murphy (Miss Murphy has resigned.):

Appointed November 20, 1917, Compensation
\$75 per month.

STENOGRAPHERS

(E) Miss Dorothy Benson:

Appointed July 1, 1917, Compensation
\$100 per month.

General Correspondence.

(F) Miss Kathleen O'Connor:

Appointed September 10, 1917, Compensation
\$100 per month.

Stenographer and File Clerk in Bolsheviki Department.

J. T. Suter, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

7/16/19.

- 2 -

(Writing Agents' Reports)

(G) Mrs. Mary M. Cooney:
Appointed January 2, 1918, Compensation
\$100 per month.
Writing Agents' Reports.

(H) Miss Marian Siegel:
Appointed November 20, 1917, Compensation
\$88.33 per month.

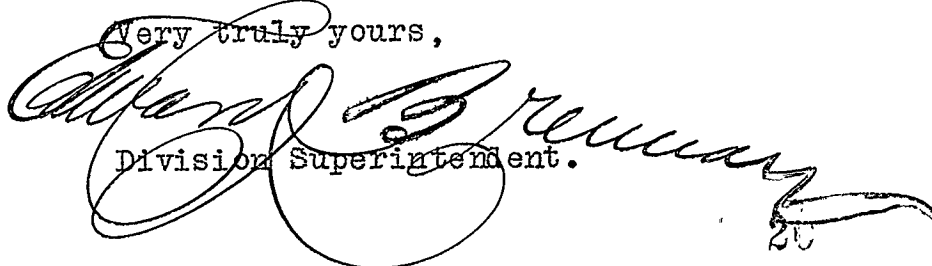
It is urgently recommended that two additional stenographers be employed immediately for the purpose of writing Agents' reports, and that one or two additional file clerks be employed.

For your information in connection therewith I wish to state that I have observed since the majority of the agents in this office have been writing their own reports, that this work has not been up to the standard, inasmuch as details are being omitted which in all probability will at some future date prove of considerable value and the obtaining of which at such future time may require the work of an agent for an entire day or a greater part thereof, this neglect apparently being due to the fact that the agents are so crowded with work that they curtail their reports in an endeavor to keep them up to date.

It is learned that the agents have been overcrowded with work and are from a week to ten days behind in their reports, notwithstanding the fact that they have devoted a couple of days per week heretofore in writing reports. From the present outlook it would appear that instead of the work easing up there will be a gradual increase, as a result of which I have concluded that the addition of two stenographers is extremely necessary to relieve the agents of the necessity of writing their own reports and enable them to devote most of their time to field work.

With reference to the situation in the file rooms, I can safely state that the file clerks are now overburdened with work, as a result of which the filing is not being given proper attention in so far as the indexing and compiling of papers are concerned. Therefore my recommendation for one or two additional file clerks.

Very truly yours,


Division Superintendent.

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE: BELL, MAIN 3930
STATION 12
MAIL ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 603

United States Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENTS
ROOM 406 CUSTOM HOUSE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

July 11, 1919

Wm. J. Flynn, Esquire,
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

This letter is being written to you for the purpose of expressing our appreciation of the recognition shown Mr. Edward J. Brennan, who has been in charge of the St. Louis office during the most strenuous times in the history of our country, and of the service.

We know you must be aware in a measure of his sterling qualities as a man; that you are undoubtedly well advised of his preeminent abilities in his chosen work, and we do not hope to add to such esteem. However, we who have been so close to him wish to have in the Department's records a testimonial that will stand for all time as proof of our association with Mr. Brennan. And, furthermore, we stand ready as a body to follow him anywhere that he may be called. This is said, not that we may bespeak a share in his triumphs; it is said because we honor the privilege of serving under him. If there is any means by which we could perpetuate that privilege we should like to avail ourselves of it.

While our honest affection for Mr. Brennan as a man compels regretting him upon his promotion to the Chicago office of this Bureau, nevertheless, as employees we regret to lose an executive who has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that he is worthy of singular respect, not because of his position, but because he so capably met the responsibilities thereof.

Therefore, with conflicting emotions, we sign ourselves,

Very truly yours,

J. J. Laughlin
Louis Loebel
Wm. C. Sausage

John W. Lynch, Jr.
Chas. W. Fisher
Julius Rosin

Dorothy Donnelly
Hortense Gannon
Marguerite Heiler

JTS.PAS.

July 15, 1919.

J. J. McLaughlin, Esq.,
Box 603,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Flynn has received, and noted with pleasure, your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing a letter jointly signed by the employees of the Bureau at St. Louis, bearing a testimonial of their high estimate of the efficiency of Mr. Edward J. Brennan, formerly Special Agent at St. Louis, and their affectionate regard for him. The testimonial will be preserved on the files of the Bureau.

Yours very truly,

Acting Chief.

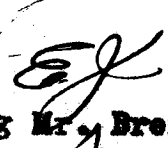
July 7, 1919.

P. J. Barry, Esq.,

Box 455,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

 I am today writing Mr. Brennan at St. Louis to proceed to Chicago as soon as his duties at St. Louis will permit, to take charge of the office there as permanent Division Superintendent, relieving you.

The Bureau knows you will extend to Mr. Brennan as your successor hearty and complete co-operation. I have requested him to notify you when he may be expected to reach Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Acting Chief.

JTS:MPH

July 7, 1919.

E. J. Brennan, Esq.,
Box 608,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

As soon as official matters at St. Louis will permit, you will proceed to Chicago and assume charge of the office there, as Division Superintendent, succeeding Mr. P. J. Barry, Acting Division Superintendent.

The Bureau will be glad to receive from you a suggestion as to which of your assistants at St. Louis is best capable of taking charge of that office, pending a permanent designation.

Please notify the Bureau when you take charge at Chicago. I am today writing Mr. Barry, informing him that you have been designated to take charge of the Chicago office and that you will notify him when you may be expected to reach Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Acting Chief.

WJP:SBW

July 1, 1919.

Edward J. Brennan,
Postoffice Building,
St. Louis, Mo.,

Your promotion to twelve dollars per diem
recommended today. Please meet me at one
six Nassau Street New York City Friday morning
ten A. M. for conference.

FLYNN.

May 3, 1919.

Mr. D. R. Francis, Jr.,
214 North 4th Street,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Francis:

I have your personal letter of April 26 recommending Mr. Edward J. Brennan, now in charge of the St. Louis Division of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, for appointment as superintendent of the Chicago Division, and your commendation of Mr. Brennan will be given careful consideration.

I note your message of congratulation upon my appointment as Attorney General. My friends have been very kind to me and I shall do my best to deserve their continued confidence and support.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

D. R. FRANCIS.
T. H. FRANCIS.
J. D. P. FRANCIS.

FRANCIS, BRO. & Co.

214 NORTH 4TH STREET.

D. R. FRANCIS, JR.
C. H. HIEMENZ.
T. T. FRANCIS.

St. Louis, April 26, 1919.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

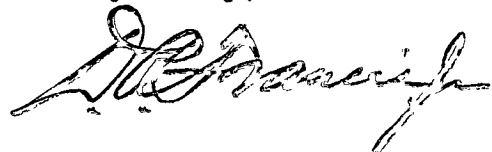
My dear General:-

Edward J. Brennan has been in charge of the St. Louis Division of the Department of Justice for several years. Before I got in the Army last Summer, I had frequent occasion to talk with Mr. Brennan; you doubtless have his record before you. I know him personally, and am glad to state my belief in his ability, integrity and general character. I understand that the position of head of the Chicago Division of the Department of Justice is vacant, for which position Mr. Brennan is an applicant. If my personal endorsement is of any weight, I give it very gladly, and hope that you can see your way clear to appoint Mr. Brennan to this position.

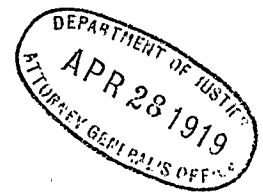
We don't want to lose him in St. Louis, but the Chicago position is a promotion, I am told, and carries a higher salary than the corresponding St. Louis position.

With my kind personal regards, and hope that business or something will soon bring you to St. Louis, and with congratulations to the Administration on your appointment, I remain,

Yours very truly,



D L



February 28, 1919.

Hon. Sterling E. Edmunds,

Rialto Building.

St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Edmunds:

I have your favor of the 26th instant in regard to Mr. Brennan, and will be very glad to see that it receives careful consideration.

Cordially,

STERLING E. EDMUNDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RIALTO BUILDING,
ST. LOUIS.

296 St. Ann
Saint Louis, Mo.,
July 26 1919

Hon. Samuel J. Graham
The Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Graham:

Will you pardon me for adverting to my conversation with
you concerning Mr. P. J. Brennan, Special Agent in charge of our Bureau, but
I understand he has been made a tempting offer which the demands
of his family require him to consider. I suppose we all feel this pressure

Mr. Brennan is a life-long Democrat and I am confident
Senator Reed and the House Democratic Congressman would be glad to touch
for him. My interest is not altogether personal; he is a valuable man,
extremely loyal and the Department needs him.
With good wishes, I am
Sincerely yours
Sterling E. Edmunds

November 13, 1918.

C. P. Tigue, Esq.,
Box 1033,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

The appointment is hereby authorized of
Edward Brennan as Special Employee at a salary of
\$4.00 per day, with headquarters fixed at Indian-
apolis. Have him execute and forward the necessary
oath of office.

Very truly yours,

Chief



VOTE FOR
EDWARD J. BRENNAN
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
— FOR —
CONGRESS

TENTH DISTRICT
*He is not Edward
Brennan Spl. Agent, Dept. of Justice.*

10th Congressional District

All of Ward 1.....

" 2, pcts. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13....

All of " 8.....

" " 9.....

" " 10.....

" " 11.....

" " 12.....

" " 13.....

" " 14.....

15, pcts. 1, 2, 3.....

21.....

22, pcts. 8, 9, 16.....

23, pcts. 15, 16.....

" " 24.....

" " 25.....

" 27, pcts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.....

" 28.....

All of St. Louis County

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENTS
No. 411 CUSTOM HOUSE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JULY 14, 1916.

MR. A. BRUCE BIELASKI,
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:--

To avoid any possible confusion and, in justice to myself, in the event that at any time in the future there should ever be an investigation made here of myself as to any political activities, I am taking the liberty to call your attention to the following situation:

There is a gentlemen here whose name is Edward J. Brennan, who came to St. Louis about eight or nine years ago from Providence, R.I. and until three or four years ago he was a professor in the law school of the St. Louis University. He has been a practitioner since severing his connection with the above mentioned institution.

This Mr. Edward J. Brennan has been at all times very active in politics both in Ward, City and National. At present he is candidate for the nomination for Congress 10th District of Missouri. I am enclosing herewith one of his cards.

I have been confused with this Mr. Brennan a great, great many times. At one time we resided in the same voting precinct and now live in the same section of the City. He resides at 3662 Lafayette Ave. He has no residence phone but has a phone in his office, Central National Bank Bldg. After his office hours I receive quite a number of telephone calls from his clients at my home. His mail has been delivered at my home and office. On one occasion I had to return two cases (48 bottles) of Lemp's Bottled Beer that was delivered to my home in the absence of myself and family which was intended for this Mr. Brennan. The brewery insisted on my keeping same after they were advised of the mistake but when they learned that I have been a teetotaler for the past 12 years they immediately removed the said two cases of the above mentioned beverage to this Mr. Brennan's residence, on Lafayette Ave.

This Mr. Edward J. Brennan and myself are in no way related but, as stated before, I have been confused with him. Most any person making inquiry in the neighborhood about me would undoubtedly get the information on this Mr. Brennan, the candidate for Congress.

I would not have been surprised in the least to have received a letter from you or the Attorney General demanding an explanation as to why I have become so active in politics as to announce myself as a candidate for Congress.

Very truly yours,


Special Agent in Charge.

Cabany 5054 Brennan D B Real Est 5871 Delmar
 Cabany 3303 Brennan D B r 30 Yale av
 Grand 164m Brennan E J r 2021 S Compton av
 Main 725 Brennan Edward J Atty Centl Natl
 BK Bldg
 Cabany 848w Brennan Mrs J r 5731a Easton av
 Olive 4277 Brennan J E & Co Jobbers 2 N

ABB
ALS

January 6, 1916.

N. H. Brennan, Esq.,
Box 608,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from Mr. Noel to the Attorney General and a copy of the Department's reply in respect to your services in the M. A. Schmid case.

We are very glad indeed to have this further testimony of your ability and industry.

Very truly yours,

Chief.

Encs.

ABB
ALS

January 10, 1916.

Thomas Lee Woolwine, Esq.,
District Attorney, Los Angeles County,
Los Angeles, California.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the third instant expressing your appreciation of the services of Special Agent Brennan in the trial of the Schmidt murder case.

The Department is gratified that Mr. Brennan's services proved to be of ~~use~~ much value to the County of Los Angeles, and you may rest assured that his leave of absence has in no wise prejudiced him with the Department, which desired to aid in the prosecution of the Schmidt case in any proper way.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General,

Assistant Attorney General.

156777-580

January 6, 1916.

James W. Neel, Esq.,
930 Lemoke Building,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo written in appreciation and commendation of the services of Special Agent Brennan of the Bureau of Investigation of this Department in the trial of M. A. Schmidt for murder.

The Department is glad to learn that Mr. Brennan was able to render you services of so much value. His absence from the Department will not operate against him as the Department loaned his services to the State of California because it felt it its duty to assist in this case in any way practicable.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General,

Assistant Attorney General.

COPY.

Thomas Lee Woolwine
District Attorney.

Office of
THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Los Angeles County

Los Angeles, Cal.,

December 31, 1915.

Hon. Thomas W. Gregory,
Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At this time I beg to make acknowledgment of your kindness in releasing Mr. E. J. Brennan from the Bureau of Investigation for a period of service in Los Angeles county, in the trial of H. A. Schmidt for murder, growing out of the celebrated dynamite conspiracy. In asking for permission to have his services here, I represented to you and the Department of Justice that his services would be invaluable. I want to say now that Mr. Brennan has more than fulfilled our expectations. His industry and efficiency have been the comment and remark of all who have had opportunity for observation.

The jury yesterday in forty minutes returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

We want you to know that Mr. Brennan is entitled to both honor and credit for his part in the preparation for this great trial. We trust that his absence from the Department will in no way operate against him, and that his service here may be an additional reason for his promotion in the service of the government. I feel a deep personal obligation, on account of his service here, because of having had his former association and assistance in the Indianapolis trial.

Thanking you and yours,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) James W. Noel.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

St Louis, Mo., March 17, 1913.

Mr. A. Bruce Bielaski,
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your circular letter of the 12th. instant, requesting names of agent's family whom, the Bureau could communicate with in cases of emergency, will state:

When in the field, in the event of sudden illness, accident, etc., agent requests that his wife Mrs. Edward J. Brennan, 3828 De Tonty street, St Louis, Mo., and his mother Mrs. John Brennan, 309 East Ninth street, Pittsburg, KANSAS, be at once notified.

Respectfully,


Special Agent.